THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. XCIX, No. 3 New York, October 20, 1928 Whole Number 2009

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

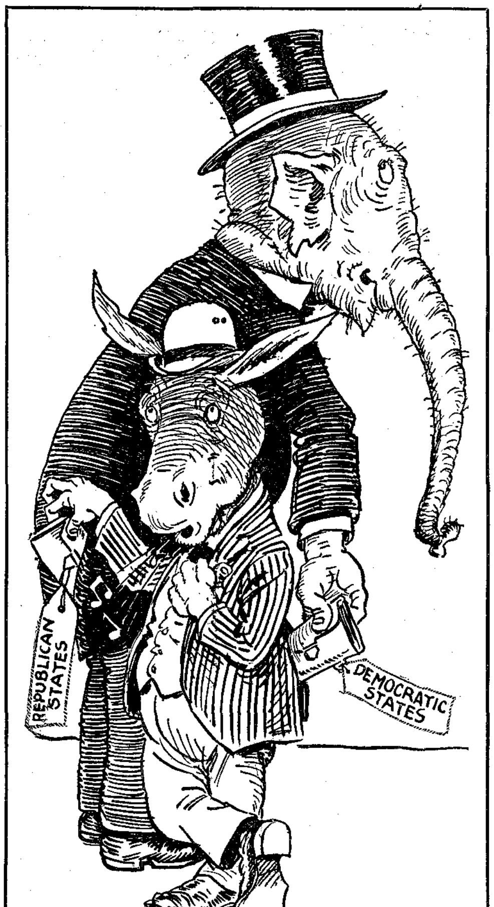
HOOVER'S ATTEMPT TO MELT THE "SOLID SOUTH"

WILL HERBERT HOOVER'S peaceful invasion of the South by way of Elizabethton, Tennessee, prove any more successful in loosening the Southern States from their normally Democratic moorings than did the similar expeditions of William Howard Taft and Charles E. Hughes in previous campaigns? Dispatches tell us of the springing up of Hoover clubs in the South, and the DIGEST poll shows Mr. Hoover leading in all the Southern States except Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina. A Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune* mentions, as possible converts to the Republican camps in November, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida. Mr. Hoover's speech in Tennessee is summarized at the end of this article. We quote first the comment of the newspapers of the South, to which his appeal was addrest, and it is interesting to note that the editorial comment of the leading Southern papers lends little support to these predictions. Thus in the State where Mr. Hoover's address was delivered, the Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.) declares that "the effects of his invasion of the South will be almost negative"; and smiles over his "effort to link the advancement of the South in material wealth and in industrial achievement with the policies of the Republican national administration." According to *The Tennessean:*

"Mr. Hoover's complacent assurance that the South will agree with him that its economic advancement could never have been obtained but for helpful cooperation and sound policies in the national government is not justified. On the contrary, evidence is utterly lacking to show that during the past seven years or within any other period of Republican administration, the interests or welfare of the Southern States have been subjects of primary consideration at Washington."

"It was just one more timid campaign speech," says the Nashville *Banner*, another Democratic daily, which continues:

"Tennessee is classed as a doubtful State. Mr. Hoover knew as much, and attempted to turn a pleasing personality and eloquent tributes to good account. If in Tennessee the speech added nothing to Hoover's strength, it certainly will not prove very effective in other Southern States. For all intents and purposes the speech may as well not have been delivered."



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PICKING EACH OTHER'S POCKETS

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Another Tennessee daily, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.), applauds Mr. Hoover's speech as an expression of good-will and a tribute to the South's progress. But, it says:

"We would not be so credulous as to agree that a protective tariff or Prohibition as it is unenforced have had anything to do with increasing high-school attendance by 91 per cent. and college attendance by 70 per cent. during the Harding and Coolidge administrations.

"The South to which Hoover spoke and to which he referred is politically the Solid South. Its progress and development have been fostered by States controlled by the Democratic party to whom credit belongs instead of to the national Republican party, if we are to admit that politics cut any figure in it at all."

In similar vein, Josephus Daniels, of the Democratic Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, writes:

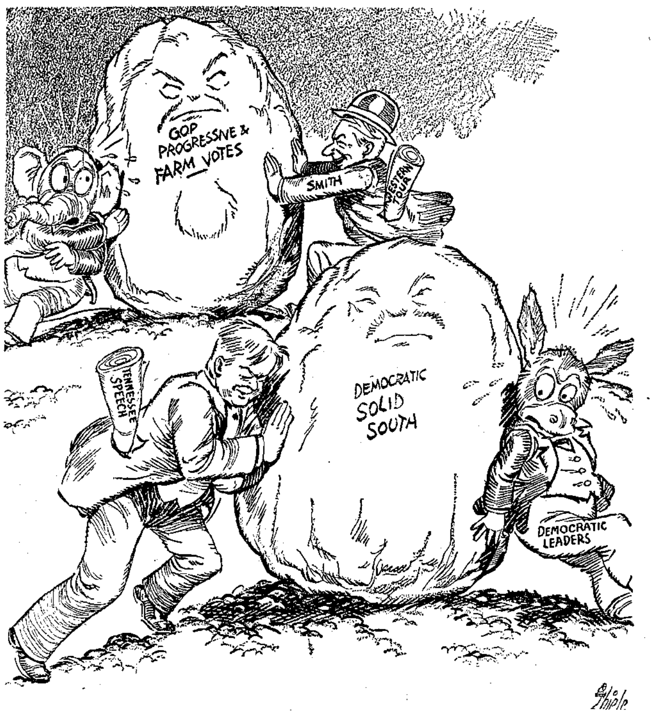
"The people of the South will in the main be influenced by political principles and issues, rather than by personalities or visits. The South is Democratic in principle and feels about Mr. Hoover as Mr. Taft said they felt about him, to wit: 'The Democratic South will do anything for me except vote for me.' Most Southern Democrats were grievously disappointed in Mr. Hoover's failure to discuss Muscle Shoals. They stand with Governor Smith in advocacy of government ownership and operation. Hoover seems to be on the side of letting the power trust have Muscle Shoals. This is another way of saying he seems to be for privilege, a position which no Democrat can approve."

Mr. Hoover's reference to the "sacred obligation," to eliminate "the abuses which have grown up around" Prohibition moves another North Carolina daily, the Asheville *Citizen* (Dem.), to remark:

"Since these abuses have grown up under a Republican President one would think that Mr. Hoover might have been a little more specific in his discussion of them; that he might have told us how they grew up, and why they had not been eliminated before now. He might have given some indication of the measures by which he proposes to bring about their elimination."

In Georgia, the Macon *Telegraph* can find in Mr. Hoover's appeal "no new argument why the South should support the Republican party this year." Says this Democratic daily:

"What he said was largely a reiteration of what he had



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BALANCED ROCKS!

—Thiele in the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) *Gazette*.

previously said in his acceptance speech at Palo Alto. He exhausted no single issue of the campaign, he delivered no new idea that might have struck him since the Kansas City convention. If the Republican candidate had actually wanted to make a strong bid to a certain element of the Southern population, he should have made a flat-out declaration in favor of Prohibition."

Predicting that "Mr. Hoover's appeal is likely to be a dead letter in the South," the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) says:

"In the States below the Potomac Mr. Hoover cuts very little figure in the political contest. The two groups opposing each other in the South this year are not pro-Smith and pro-Hoover, but pro-Smith and anti-Smith. Mr. Hoover is the technical peg upon which the anti-Smith vote is to be hung, but the real force of the movement toward his candidacy is bitter enmity toward the candidacy of his opponent. Mr. Hoover's address to the South, impressive tho it may seem in other sections, is irrelevant to the campaign that is being conducted in the South, and can not be expected to influence the result in a large way."

Another Virginia daily, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), finds in the Elizabethton address further evidence that Mr. Hoover "has made up his mind not to say anything during the campaign," on the theory that "what was good enough to elect Coolidge should be good enough to elect him." "If Mr. Hoover changed any votes in Tennessee, it must have been because of what the people saw, rather than what they heard," says the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.). "Candidate Hoover marched into Tennessee and marched out again," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Dem.), "and no seismic disturbance was reported on any seismograph below the Mason and Dixon line."

An opposite view, however, is exprest by the Democratic Columbia (S. C.) *State*, which predicts that Mr. Hoover's Elizabethton speech "will help him in both Tennessee and North Carolina." In the latter State, the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) praises the address as "an excellent example of the conservative in political expression." And the Winston-Salem *Journal* (Ind.) finds that it deals vigorously and clearly with "clean-cut issues":

"On Prohibition, Hoover takes his stand in even more emphatic language than before in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment. In his speech of acceptance, he said that he was not in favor of repealing that amendment. But in his Tennessee speech, he goes farther than that. He says:

"'The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement and to eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it; I wish it to succeed.'

"In his speech of acceptance and in his Milwaukee speech, Governor Smith opposed the Eighteenth Amendment, and advocated its repeal through a new amendment to the Constitution. So long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains intact it is impossible for Congress to adopt the liquor program of Governor Smith, permitting wet States like New York and New Jersey to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors, and reopening the fight for legalized liquor in every State in this Union.

"On the immigration issue, Mr. Hoover says:

"'I do not favor any increase in immigration. Restriction protects the American home from wide-spread unemployment. At the same time, we must humanize the laws.'

"Governor Smith, in his speech of acceptance, said that he was opposed to basing immigration quotas on a census thirty-eight years old, by which he meant the census of 1890, on which quotas are now based.

"On the issue of government ownership, Mr. Hoover says:

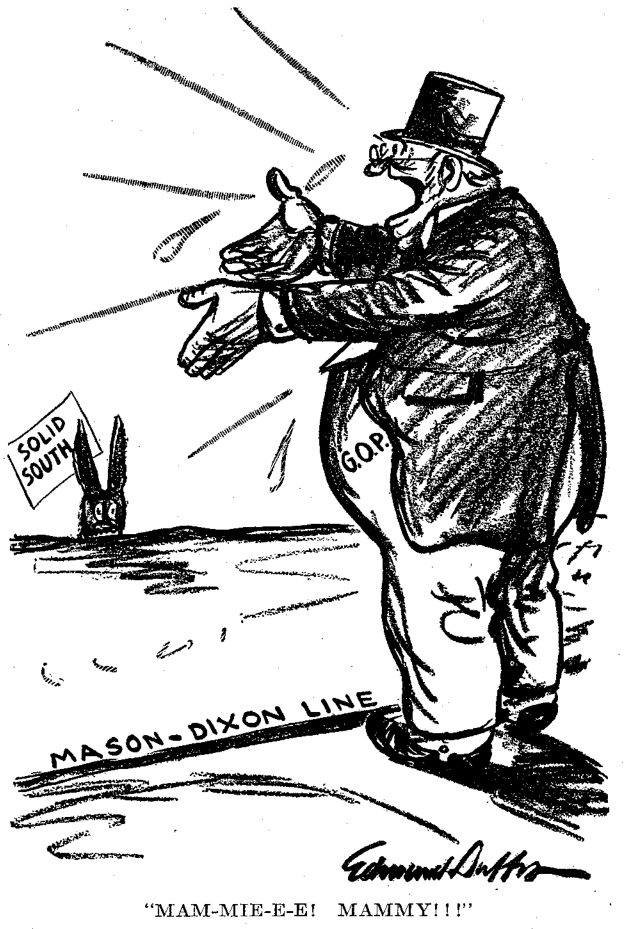
"'I do not favor any general extension of the Government into the operation of business in competition with its citizens.'

"Governor Smith is advocating government ownership of certain water-power resources.

"Chief interest in North Carolina will center on Hoover's new statement of his position on Prohibition. After this speech, it is going to be increasingly difficult for Smith campaigners in this State to convince voters that there is no real difference between Hoover and Smith on the Prohibition issue.

"The difference between them is this: Hoover wishes the Eighteenth Amendment to succeed; Smith wishes it to fail. Hoover favors the Eighteenth Amendment; Smith opposes it. Hoover thinks the Eighteenth Amendment protects the American home; Smith thinks it is a menace to the American home."

In other sections of the country Republican and independent papers praise Mr. Hoover's appeal to the South for its fairness, its idealism, and its common sense. Altho the Elizabethton speech was "made in the South, and to the South," remarks the



"MAM-MIE-E-E! MAMMY!!!"

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Where is the inconsistency in "drug-store" jokes? (p. 23).
2. What high official may never travel with the President? (p. 40).
3. What country is the largest contributor to the funds of the League? (p. 19).
4. What did the New Bedford textile strike cost? (p. 13).
5. When and where was the last Great Auk killed? (p. 81).
6. What six Powers have agreed to negotiate for the evacuation of the Rhineland? (p. 17).
7. What did Cardinal Gibbons say concerning the liberty of action of a Roman Catholic citizen? (p. 32).
8. How many theaters will soon be equipped for sound pictures? (p. 62).
9. What are Parisians doing to stop plays they dislike? (p. 29).
10. In what little-known part of the Mid-West are some of the finest elms in the world? (p. 42).
11. What is the percentage of literacy in Ceylon? (p. 21).
12. What kind of sumac is poisonous? (p. 24).
13. What is the world's greatest wheat-shipping port? (p. 14).
14. Of the 8,500 miner harvesters sent from Britain to Canada, how many turned back? (p. 20).
15. What did the Rooseveltian "debunkers" deal with? (p. 28).
16. Where did Dave Mills engage in a fist fight for a town marshalship? (p. 52).
17. What nation is now our best customer? (p. 14).
18. What Dickens novel presents *Vincent Crummles?* (p. 26).
19. How many bison are believed to be living? (p. 70).
20. What has just been done to bring the United States, Canada, and Mexico closer together? (p. 15).
21. How many useful products can be made from corn-waste? (p. 22).
22. When and why was the United States Secret Service formed? (p. 38).
23. What is science's remedy for farm distress? (p. 22).
24. During what hours does the Argiope spider spin her egg-bag? (p. 74).
25. Have insects, birds and mollusks any special sense which guides them home? (p. 78).

Albany *News* (Rep.), "it was nevertheless addrest to the whole people." The question the Republican nominee puts before the South and the whole country, concludes this paper, is:

> "Why tinker with the perfectly running motor of prosperity? You wouldn't with your own car. And prosperity is your car."

Mr. Hoover's program, remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.), "is based on the aspiration to improve the common lot." "He appeals in the South to the sense of a common interest as opposed to sectionalism," notes the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.). "In every way, he appeals to the new spirit that is making the new South," declares the Springfield *Union* (Rep.). And, moreover, avers the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), his appeal is to common sense.

As a major campaign speech by a Republican Presidential candidate in the Democratic South, Mr. Hoover's Elizabethton address may loom large in our political history. The Republican candidate first told his hearers of his own profound interest as Secretary of Commerce "in the amazing progress of the South in this past seven and one-half years." After citing statistics measuring this progress, he remarked:

> "I know that the people of the South will agree with me that these results could never have been attained but for helpful cooperation and sound policies in the national Government, and that change of these policies can bring only distress and disaster."

Two brief references were made to Prohibition in this appeal to a section generally labeled "dry":

> "Abolition of the liquor traffic has become a part of our fundamental law, and great problems of enforcement and obedience to law have arisen from it.
>
> "The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement and to eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it; I wish it to succeed."

The reference to immigration was even briefer:

> "I do not favor any increase in immigration. Restriction protects the American home from wide-spread unemployment. At the same time we must humanize the laws, but only within the present quotas."

Through much of the speech ran the note of glorification of the American home. This appears even in discussion of the tariff:

> "I advocate strengthening of the protective tariff, as Henry Clay of Kentucky advocated it; not as an abstract economic theory, but as a practical and definite policy of protecting the standards of living of the American family. I wish to see complete protection for the farmer of our home market. It is vital to the South as well as to other parts of the country. It would produce a needed further diversification on Southern agriculture. A retreat to the Underwood tariff schedules on farm produce would ruin millions of our farmers to-day.
>
> "And likewise the great manufacturing industries of the South are dependent upon it."

The Republican party, declared Mr. Hoover, is pledged to try "to restore economic equality to those farm families who have lagged behind in the march of progress." The concluding paragraphs of the Hoover speech have been taken as peculiarly significant in an appeal to a predominatingly rural section, and in a campaign against such a representative of urban life as Governor Smith. The Republican candidate affirmed his knowledge "that in the cottages that lay behind the Street rested the strength of our national character"—

> "I do not wish to disparage the usefulness of Broadway, Pennsylvania Avenue, or State Street, but it is from Main Street and its countryside that the creative energies of the nation must be replenished and restored."

The reference to government ownership of water-power has been left to the last, because it is incomplete without supplementary statements made later by Mr. Hoover. In the Elizabethton address, he said:

> "I do not favor any general extension of the Government into the operation of business in competition with its citizens. . . . Democracy, however, must be master in its own house. . . . There are local instances where the Government must enter the business field as a by-product of some great major purpose, such as improvement in navigation, flood control, scientific research, or national defense. But they do not vitiate the general policy to which we should adhere."

In reply to an inquiry by the Knoxville *News-Sentinel*, a Scripps-Howard paper, in connection with the last-quoted sentence, Mr. Hoover said: "You may say that means Muscle Shoals." Amplifying this brief sentence a little later, he explained that there is no question about government ownership, since the Government already owns the Muscle Shoals power and nitrate plant. And—

> "The Republican Administration has recommended that it be dedicated to agriculture for research purposes and development of fertilizers, in addition to its national defense reserve. After these purposes are satisfied there is a by-product of surplus power.
>
> "That by-product should be disposed of on such terms and conditions as will safeguard and protect all public interest."

WHOLE COUNTRY NOW REPRESENTED IN THE BIG POLL

EVERY ONE OF THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES contributes a quota to the huge total of more than 2,500,000 ballots now gathered and tabulated in THE DIGEST'S greatest of all unofficial polls. With the present tabulation the returns may be considered, for the first time, fairly representative of the country as a whole. The division of the total vote is slightly more favorable to Governor Smith than in the earlier tabulations. The totals now stand at 1,593,436 for Hoover to 910,234 for Smith, giving a percentage of 63 for the Republican candidate to 36 for the Democratic. The wide-spread breaking down of political fences, noted throughout the previous reports, is even more evident in the present tabulation. It may be observed, however, that, with fuller reports from the Southern States, there is an increasing switch of Democrats to Hoover,

THE LITERARY DIGEST 1928 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

Votes received up to and including October 8, 1928

	HOOVER							SMITH						
	Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924						Total 1928 Vote	How the Same Voters Voted in 1924					
		Rep.	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*
Alabama	13,201	4,080	6,847	39	1	7	2,227	11,677	690	9,139	51	2	2	1,793
Arizona	3,107	1,692	872	33	..	2	508	2,082	547	1,111	57	4	....	363
Arkansas	11,070	4,605	4,857	41	3	4	1,560	10,889	919	8,516	69	2	....	1,383
California	85,994	60,120	10,327	1,075	17	444	14,011	40,290	22,060	9,426	1,478	17	35	7,274
Colorado	15,899	10,639	2,489	164	10	16	2,581	6,478	2,351	2,700	225	15	....	1,187
Connecticut	23,640	19,078	1,182	89	5	17	3,269	10,472	4,464	4,070	207	6	3	1,722
Delaware	3,539	2,413	591	25	....	1	509	1,273	318	725	26	1	....	203
District of Columbia	3,051	1,217	405	10	....	2	1,417	1,707	437	567	19	2	....	682
Florida	3,534	1,354	1,640	10	....	2	528	2,081	260	1,498	13	....	....	310
Georgia	9,903	3,295	4,973	67	3	2	1,563	11,539	748	9,046	64	9	1	1,671
Idaho	5,286	3,709	549	149	....	3	876	2,684	1,168	891	162	3	....	460
Illinois	148,286	113,373	10,322	1,259	66	54	23,212	92,741	41,697	31,219	2,208	117	44	17,456
Indiana	53,458	37,715	7,750	205	13	55	7,720	24,755	8,903	11,568	328	12	22	3,922
Iowa	30,880	23,574	2,618	495	9	7	4,177	12,301	6,017	3,781	630	5	6	1,862
Kansas	29,930	21,657	3,846	176	11	10	4,230	8,054	3,275	3,168	174	5	4	1,428
Kentucky	23,137	13,646	6,174	104	4	7	3,202	15,620	3,241	9,750	198	11	15	2,405
Louisiana	9,472	2,825	5,105	30	....	3	1,509	13,304	1,691	9,301	67	1	4	2,240
Maine	15,208	11,894	865	23	2	2	2,422	5,231	2,045	2,223	65	4	....	894
Maryland	15,281	8,274	4,169	122	5	10	2,701	9,616	2,482	5,024	249	3	1	1,857
Massachusetts	75,570	62,139	2,691	321	9	15	10,395	37,931	18,206	12,620	923	18	5	6,159
Michigan	69,641	53,600	5,228	364	19	55	10,375	24,410	13,476	6,331	505	21	28	4,049
Minnesota	52,882	38,930	3,755	799	505	32	8,861	23,021	11,565	5,608	1,086	522	8	4,232
Mississippi	3,224	633	2,040	5	....	1	545	7,761	254	6,133	18	3	1	1,352
Missouri	48,645	33,362	9,408	326	13	26	5,510	27,668	8,944	14,849	424	17	9	3,425
Montana	6,750	4,619	957	114	17	....	1,043	3,152	1,208	1,170	166	11	....	597
Nebraska	22,552	14,687	4,079	287	4	8	3,487	10,550	3,999	4,423	335	6	11	1,776
Nevada	1,339	933	192	25	....	....	189	689	221	304	30	....	1	133
New Hampshire	9,673	7,724	608	28	....	2	1,311	3,693	1,408	1,560	36	2	....	687
New Jersey	54,698	41,574	5,032	223	10	23	7,836	20,624	8,641	8,075	390	14	11	3,493
New Mexico	2,785	1,585	755	29	....	1	415	1,583	413	890	39	1	....	240
New York	203,656	151,279	21,178	1,088	71	86	29,954	174,531	55,371	82,496	4,000	313	54	32,297
North Carolina	18,989	10,200	6,115	66	3	4	2,601	14,025	1,340	10,565	83	2	....	2,035
North Dakota	5,408	3,508	1,060	51	7	2	780	2,803	1,573	699	60	5	....	466
Ohio	95,447	67,565	13,365	903	16	25	13,573	39,779	16,408	15,512	1,356	20	15	6,468
Oklahoma	24,674	11,943	8,937	70	34	8	3,682	10,301	2,245	6,134	89	12	2	1,819
Oregon	15,460	10,813	2,083	119	3	22	2,420	7,376	3,813	2,120	231	2	3	1,207
Pennsylvania	172,522	130,000	14,110	840	85	319	27,168	86,498	47,693	21,441	1,354	176	43	15,791
Rhode Island	9,724	8,024	366	24	1	3	1,306	4,789	2,218	1,725	72	1	1	772
South Carolina	2,841	573	1,701	8	1	....	558	7,980	837	5,865	8	3	2	1,265
South Dakota	8,432	6,318	877	81	18	3	1,135	3,583	1,822	1,074	108	29	3	547
Tennessee	21,628	11,419	7,000	63	6	4	3,136	14,996	1,859	10,738	89	1	2	2,307
Texas	45,739	11,945	27,250	127	8	5	6,404	31,405	3,337	23,220	178	5	....	4,665
Utah	4,889	3,456	631	48	6	....	748	3,282	1,348	1,280	103	23	....	528
Vermont	8,744	6,996	362	19	2	4	1,361	2,556	1,126	925	40	....	1	464
Virginia	22,161	9,288	9,287	131	8	16	3,431	14,891	1,861	10,726	100	3	1	2,200
Washington	23,347	16,756	2,518	349	64	28	3,632	9,483	4,948	2,395	354	96	8	1,682
West Virginia	16,048	10,868	3,122	87	7	5	1,959	8,810	2,191	5,387	86	22	2	1,122
Wisconsin	31,351	23,938	1,750	580	2	62	5,019	21,847	11,144	5,374	1,133	3	20	4,173
Wyoming	2,587	1,817	356	35	1	....	378	1,175	433	451	64	5	....	222
State Unknown	8,154	4,693	1,161	56	1	13	2,230	6,248	1,716	2,660	112	6	2	1,752
Totals	1,593,436	1,106,345	233,555	11,382	1,070	1,420	239,664	910,234	334,931	396,473	19,862	1,561	370	157,037

(La Follette registered in 1924 in different States as Socialist, Farmer Laborite, Progressive, and Non-partizan, in various combinations. Readers may infer the distribution of his vote, too complicated to be detailed in the table.)

VOTES FROM THE CITIES OF NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND PHILADELPHIA

In these three large cities the entire enrolled electorate is being polled. The totals given below are included in the table of ballots by States shown on the opposite page.

	HOOVER							SMITH						
	TOTAL 1928 VOTE	HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1924						TOTAL 1928 VOTE	HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1924					
		Rep.	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*		*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Soc.*	*F. Lab.*	*Proh.*	*No Vote*
CHICAGO......... Total 162,838	93,286	71,749	5,143	814	38	18	15,524	67,646	30,434	22,051	1,488	71	24	13,578
NEW YORK CITY.. Total 230,827	93,974	65,416	13,164	736	46	15	14,597	130,822	37,468	64,442	3,314	264	32	25,302
PHILADELPHIA.... Total 117,277	68,495	53,546	3,194	268	34	28	11,425	47,810	28,613	9,557	446	68	16	9,110

along with Mr. Smith's increasing suffrage from former Republicans. For the first time in the poll, it will be noticed, Governor Smith draws more of his support from Democrats of 1924 than from the Republicans of that year. He still has 334,931 of these "switched" votes, as against 233,555 former Democrats who are now for Hoover. The tabulation by States gives the Democratic candidate an actual majority of votes only in the Southern strongholds of Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Arkansas and Alabama give the Republican candidate a mere shade the better of it, but Florida, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia give appreciable majorities, made up, in the case of Florida and Texas, of considerably more former Democrats than Republicans. A Southern editor who notes this strong Republican showing in the States of the "Solid South," remarks that many disgruntled Democrats, while willing to signify their protest to the extent of marking a ballot for Hoover in the DIGEST poll, will think twice before marking their actual election ballots in the same way. The Democratic New York *Times* comments that, for this and various other reasons, "obviously it is not yet time for either the Democrats or the Republicans to shut up shop," and concludes:

> "This strangest of all campaigns, which may make an election map November 7 that will resemble a leopard's coat, is merely having its peculiarities confirmed by the straw voters."

The votes from Chicago, New York City, and Philadelphia, shown in the smaller table, are equally characterized by this "leopard's coat" effect. It will be noticed that Governor Smith's Philadelphia vote includes ballots from 28,613 Republicans as of 1924, to only 9,557 former Democrats, while his vote from Chicago also includes more former Republicans than members of his own party. In New York City, the Democrats appear to have captured 37,468 former Republicans to only 13,164 former Democrats now in the Republican camp. This shift of former Republicans, several authorities argue, means merely that Democrats who voted for Coolidge in 1924 are now returning to their home camp, but the fact remains, of course, that there has been a switch since 1924.

The large majority vote shown in favor of Hoover is hailed by Republican editors throughout the land as an impressive "straw." To the Hartford *Courant* the figures "point straight at another Republican landslide." The drifts of deserters between the two sides nearly balance each other, argues the Kansas City *Star*, also favorable to the Republican candidate, leaving the results about what they were four years ago. "We hasten to add that this is merely some interesting figuring," continues the editor, "and is not intended as an election forecast." The Springfield *Union* (Rep.) believes that there is a chance for "checking up" the DIGEST figures, at least in the case of Maine, arguing that:

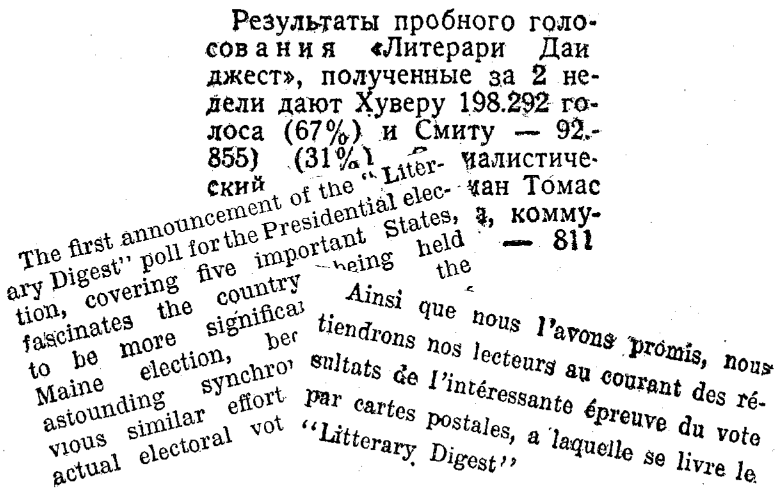
> "The recent State election showed about how Maine stood politically. It appears from THE DIGEST'S Maine poll that Hoover is receiving 86 per cent. of the Coolidge vote, 30 per cent. of the Davis vote, 20 per cent. of the La Follette vote and 67 per cent. of the new vote, which appears to run up to 19 per cent. of the 1924 party vote recorded. Figuring these percentages for Hoover and Smith on the 1924 party vote, the result would be 157,909 for Hoover and 68,298 for Smith, or a plurality for Hoover of 89,611, which is not far from the Republican plurality in Maine last month and is about the Coolidge majority over all in 1924.
>
> "When this method of calculation is applied to other States it is found that percentages of party support are different. For example, this is the way the poll reported of 43,900 voters in Massachusetts would figure out on the 1924 vote:

	Hoover		*Smith*
Rep. 76%	534,641	Rep. 24%	168,835
Dem. 18%	50,550	Dem. 82%	230,281
Soc. 24%	33,894	Soc. 76%	107,331
New 60%	114,804	New 40%	76,536
	733,889		582,983

> "If these percentages are carried out without any pronounced variation in the further poll, it would indicate a plurality for Hoover of about 150,000 in Massachusetts. This, however, does not alter the fact that Massachusetts is reckoned as a somewhat doubtful State, as the margin for variation in the percentages of party votes given the candidates is not large."

As for the La Follette vote, the disposition of which is naturally bothering many of the political interpreters, this Eastern editor finds that, taking the totals for the twenty States presented two weeks ago:

> "Hoover is receiving about 79 per cent. of the Coolidge 1924 vote, 40 per cent. of the Davis vote, 38 per cent. of the La Follette vote, and about 66 per cent. of the



Результаты пробного голосования «Литерари Даи джест», полученные за 2 недели дают Хуверу 198.292 голоса (67%) и Смиту — 92.855) (31%) ... циалистический ... ман Томас ..., коммy- — 811

The first announcement of the "Literary Digest" poll for the Presidential election, covering five important States, ... fascinates the country ... to be more significa... Maine election, ... astounding synchro... vious similar effort actual electoral vot... being held ... the ... be...

Ainsi que nous l'avons promis, nous tiendrons nos lecteurs au courant des résultats de l'intéressante épreuve du vote par cartes postales, a laquelle se livre le "Litterary Digest"

COMMENT OUT OF THE ORDINARY

One of the clippings is in Russian, another in French, in New York, while the third (lower left) is from the London *Observer*. All of them appeared as leading paragraphs in recent articles on THE DIGEST'S Presidential poll.

‘no vote’ or new vote. On the other hand, Smith is receiving about 21 per cent. of the Coolidge vote, 60 per cent. of the Davis vote, 62 per cent of the La Follette vote, and about 33 per cent. of the new vote, which is about 17 per cent. of the party vote of 1924 recorded.”

The New York *Herald Tribune*, also observing the “shifts” from a Republican point of view, takes up the moot question of the La Follette vote, particularly in Wisconsin, and argues as follows:

> “La Follette carried Wisconsin four years ago. His vote was 453,678, Coolidge’s 311,614, and Davis’s 68,115. La Follette ran on a joint Progressive, Socialist, and Farmer-Labor ticket. Where his vote goes this year is the main problem in Wisconsin.
>
> “The Digest’s poll gives Hoover 27,656 votes and Smith 19,488. Deducting 4,392 new voters for Hoover and 3,676 new voters for Smith leaves 39,076 of the 1924 voters accounted for in the current poll. The total vote for La Follette, Coolidge and Davis was 833,407—of which 39,076 is, roughly speaking, one twenty-first. Multiplying The Digest’s Republican and La Follette vote for Hoover by twenty-one would produce about 580,000, and multiplying the Republican and La Follette vote for Smith by twenty-one would produce about 405,000. This would mean a plurality in the State for Hoover of 175,000 on the face of the returns.
>
> “Let us now see if consideration of the shifts reported suggests a different result. The Digest’s poll gives 1,520 former Democrats voting for Hoover and 4,811 for Smith. This accounts for about one-eleventh of the Davis total in 1924, and indicates that the Davis vote of 1924 will be divided on the basis of 52,921 for Smith and 16,720 for Hoover. The Socialist vote for La Follette probably amounted to about 40,000 in 1924. In the poll it is divided 508 for Hoover and 1,006 for Smith, indicating 26,700 for Smith this year and 13,300 for Hoover. On this showing, therefore, the Democratic candidate will lose one-third of this block of La Follette votes.
>
> “The former Republican and La Follette vote of 1924 is divided 21,176 for Hoover and 9,974 for Smith. La Follette’s total, deducting the Socialist and Farmer-Labor vote, was probably around 400,000; that for President Coolidge was 311,614. Of the total of 711,614, 31,000 seem to be accounted for in the poll. That is about one twenty-third. Multiplying the Hoover total by twenty-three gives 437,048, and multiplying the Smith total by twenty-three gives 229,402, a plurality of 257,646, from which must be deducted the prospective Davis hold-overs from 1924 of 53,000, leaving an indicated Republican plurality of about 200,000 on The Digest’s showing of shifts in Wisconsin. Thus, an analysis of The Digest’s poll based on the shifts from 1924, so far from yielding encouragement for the Democrats, as the Digest implies, really make the case more hopeless for them.”

“It is interesting to note how the figures can be juggled along this line,” philosophically observes a Southern editor, writing in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. Anticipating that the ratio of shift would not hold up when the Southern vote came in, since “it is altogether likely that below the Mason and Dixon line Hoover will draw more from the Democratic party than Smith will from the Republicans,” this editor argues:

> “Conceding that Smith can hold the Solid South, however, and continues to obtain the ratio of Republican support from the large Eastern States, as shown so far, Democratic success will be certain.”

VOTES FOR MINOR CANDIDATES

	Thomas (Soc.)	Foster (Work.)	Varney (Proh.)
	Total Vote	Total Vote	Total Vote
Alabama	43	26	30
Arizona	19	19	18
Arkansas	75	25	24
California	989	432	419
Colorado	131	70	67
Connecticut	188	73	25
Delaware	15	3	4
District of Columbia	42	8	10
Florida	6	1	4
Georgia	33	26	45
Idaho	80	24	24
Illinois	1,418	937	229
Indiana	329	179	133
Iowa	200	113	69
Kansas	164	96	120
Kentucky	83	40	69
Louisiana	37	20	22
Maine	65	16	28
Maryland	137	60	44
Massachusetts	558	270	207
Michigan	328	387	107
Minnesota	367	252	145
Mississippi	14	10	31
Missouri	202	85	73
Montana	73	40	20
Nebraska	159	109	70
Nevada	7	4	9
New Hampshire	40	20	21
New Jersey	499	168	72
New Mexico	16	8	3
New York	4,816	1,678	445
North Carolina	42	25	74
North Dakota	53	38	23
Ohio	566	477	136
Oklahoma	202	80	49
Oregon	192	93	45
Pennsylvania	1,169	579	477
Rhode Island	54	33	11
South Carolina	21	21	26
South Dakota	45	38	23
Tennessee	59	36	75
Texas	156	84	76
Utah	48	20	11
Vermont	27	22	25
Virginia	66	40	67
Washington	251	105	113
West Virginia	55	40	23
Wisconsin	813	154	168
Wyoming	24	16	6
State Unknown	94	60	81
Total	15,070	7,160	4,096

The poll establishes a new record this week, with 2,529,997 votes recorded, as against somewhat less than 2,000,000 when the poll of 1924 had reached the present stage of development. Commenting on the unusual interest shown, the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Rep.) observes that “it is probable that enough of the commonly indifferent are recorded in the Digest tables to indicate that various endeavors to ‘get out the votes’ will have better luck than usual next November. Which is another way of saying that the present contest is calculated to quicken public interest all along the line.” The Milwaukee *Journal*, favorable to Governor Smith, believes that the attitude of the Digest toward its own poll may be exprest by the line, “Who can look into the sands of time and say which seeds will grow?” And “that is very considerate,” believes this editor, for:

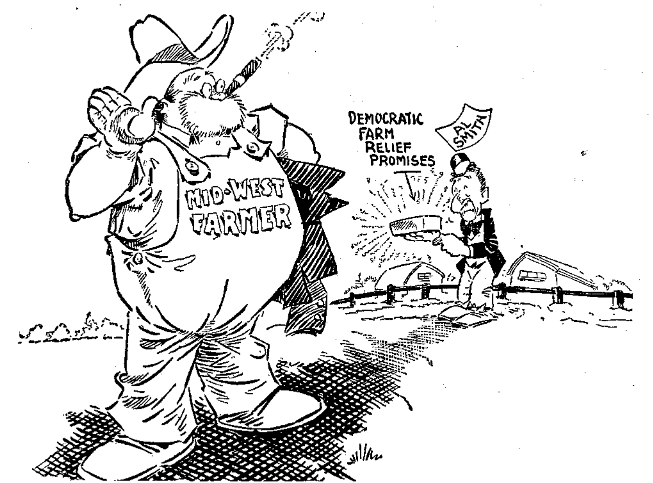
> “The merit of such a poll is not chiefly in predicting now or in two or three weeks from now what we shall all know five weeks from now, but in maintaining interest—providing entertainment, if one will.”

“An aroused electorate is a wholesome sign,” declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.), commenting on the new records for number of ballots received that have distinguished the present poll, while the South Bend *Tribune* (Rep.) finds that one of the most significant features of the poll is that “it shows that about one out of seven voters is determined to forget partizanship in November.” This same phase of the poll is emphasized by the Grand Rapids *Press* (Rep.), which comments that—

> “The great rank and file of those 150,000 jumpers to Smith and Hoover represent a type of voters but lately come into style. They are a product of platforms which are indistinguishable; of a decline in party responsibility; of woman’s suffrage with the frequent woman’s club insistence upon independent voting. These people aren’t mugwumps. They have nothing to mugwump from. Many of them in the past twelve years have shifted to Wilson to Harding to Coolidge and now back to Smith again, or a reverse process. They never had a party to which they were sure they belonged. They are the great and growing problematical vote, tied to nobody by precedent, judging each election by the men and by one or two outstanding issues.”

In fact, the “shifting of votes is the only thing of permanent interest in the poll,” believes the editor of the Milwaukee *Journal*, a supporter of Governor Smith, commenting further:

> “People are crossing over from one party to another in a way that must be significant. To no little extent there is a realinement. On what issue or issues chiefly? Are we getting any nearer a party division which means something?
>
> “One good thing can be asserted; that is the degree of interest. For when people are so sure about what they want in November, they are going to watch more closely what they get in March. A Newberry will not be followed so closely by a Smith and Vare when people are watching their Government. And the kind of thing other men in government were doing while Falls and Sinclairs and Daugherty s and Hayses were getting away with their stuff will get some scrutinizing.”


DEMOCRATIC FARM RELIEF PROMISES
AL SMITH
MID-WEST FARMER

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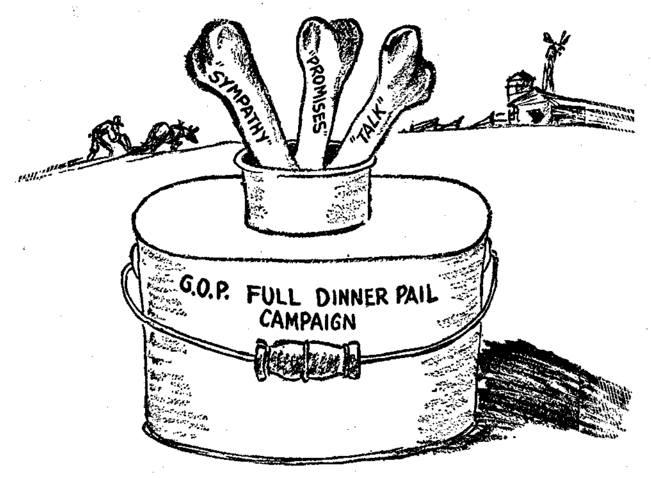
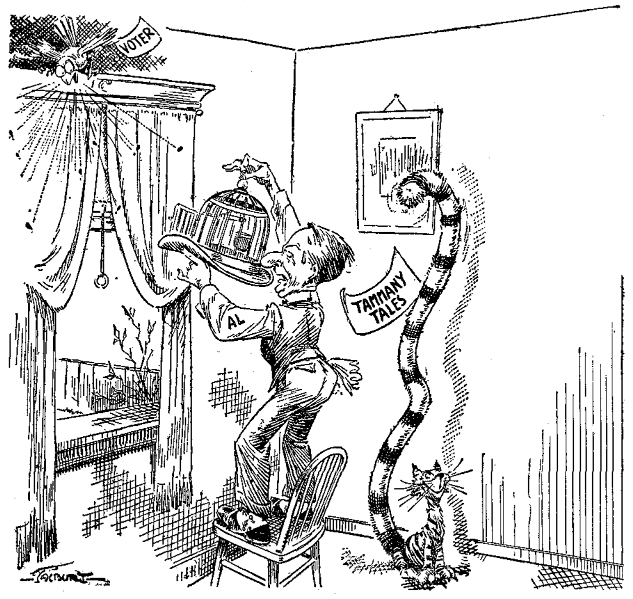
ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLISTENS

—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.


"SYMPATHY"
"PROMISES"
"TALK"
G.O.P. FULL DINNER PAIL CAMPAIGN

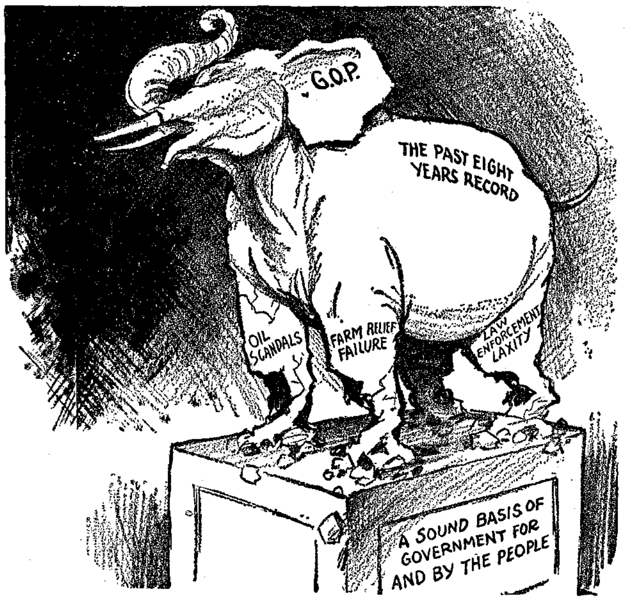
THE FARMER'S SHARE

—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.


VOTER
AL
TAMMANY TALES

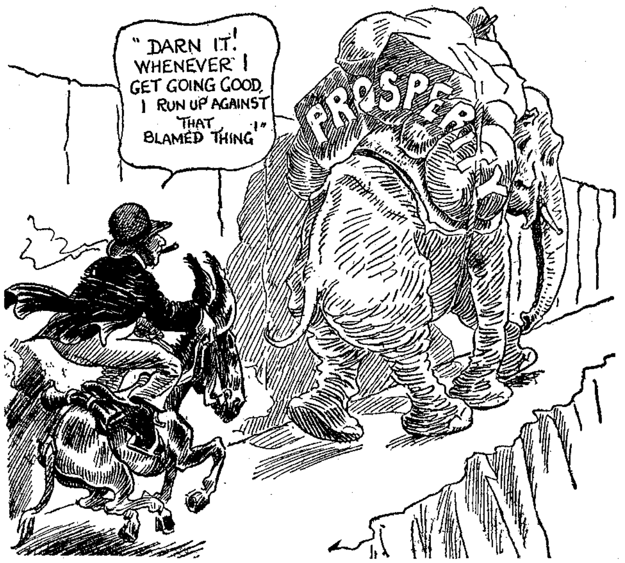
WORKING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

—Talburt in the New York *Telegram*.


G.O.P.
THE PAST EIGHT YEARS RECORD
OIL SCANDALS
FARM RELIEF FAILURE
LAW ENFORCEMENT LAXITY
A SOUND BASIS OF GOVERNMENT FOR AND BY THE PEOPLE

FEET OF CLAY

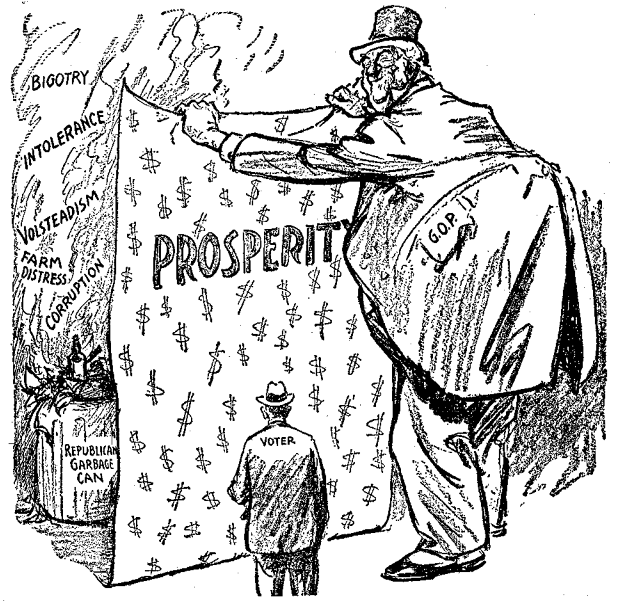
—Bishop in the Portland *Oregon Journal*.


"DARN IT! WHENEVER I GET GOING GOOD I RUN UP AGAINST THAT BLAMED THING!"
PROSPER

Copyright, 1928, by the Chicago *Tribune*

HARD TO GET AROUND

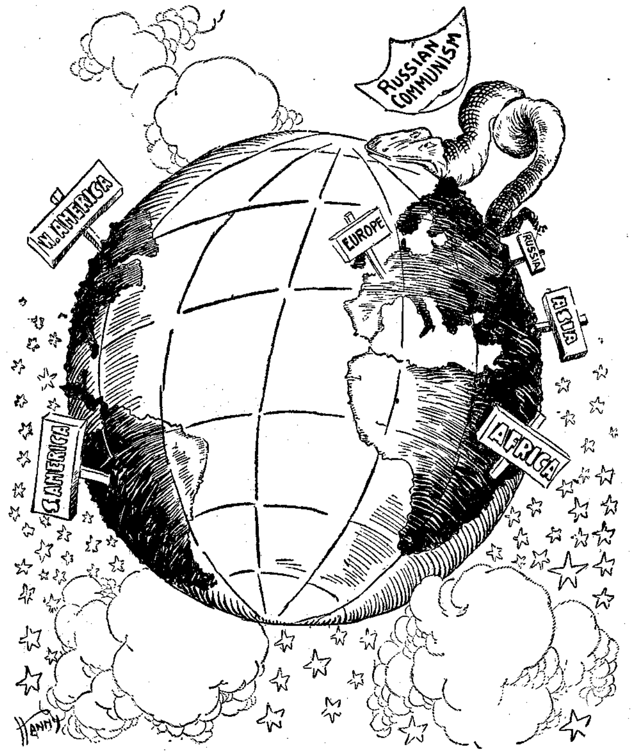
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.


BIGOTRY
INTOLERANCE
VOLSTEADISM
FARM DISTRESS
CORRUPTION
PROSPERITY
G.O.P.
REPUBLICAN GARBAGE CAN
VOTER

SEE THE PRETTY BANNER!

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

CARTOON SLAMS FOR BOTH SIDES



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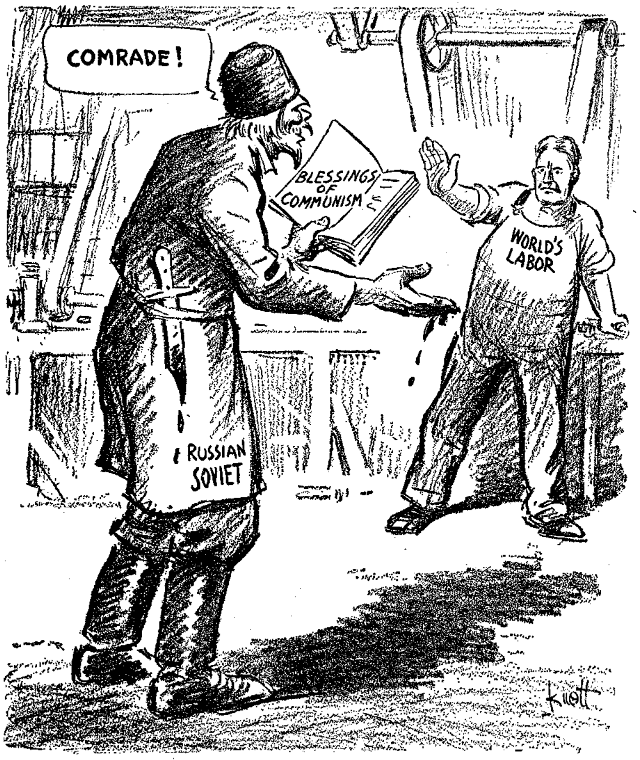
MORE THAN HE CAN CHEW
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



THE MISSIONARY
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

RUSSIA TELLS IT TO OUR MARINES

"FOR THE FIRST TIME in American labor history the marines were appealed to on the necessity to fight against their own Government," so runs the report of the Communist International on propaganda in the United States, which has just been made public by our State Department. According to the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington correspondent, "the information contained in this document is Moscow's official admission of the activities of Communist agents among American marines sent to Nicaragua, among American troops en route to China, in the Passaic strikes, the anthracite and bituminous strikes, the furriers' strike, the cloakmakers' strike, the Colorado mines strike, and the Haverhill shoe-workers' strike." The report is found interesting by editors, because it is published practically simultaneously with the official news of Russia's adhesion to the Kellogg anti-war pact, and because it has been suggested that ratification of the pact in the Senate is equivalent to recognition of the Moscow Government by the United States. It seems to the New York *World* that the publication of the Communist document is "a good deal of a mare's nest," and nobody has heard of any marines who were corrupted. But nevertheless, remarks the Washington *Star*, the news comes "as a disquieting surprize to the nation that even the effort has been made on so extensive and unabashed a scale." And the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* speaks for a number of newspapers when it says that "disclosures like this are not calculated to hasten the day when our Government accords complete recognition to the Moscow Government."

A summary of the work of the Communist party in the United States appears in the document as given out in Washington and quoted in a New York *Herald Tribune* dispatch. A few of the more noteworthy sentences follow:

"Anti-imperialistic campaigns: China, Nicaragua. Under the slogan of 'hands off China,' the party launched a united front campaign against the intervention of the United States against the Chinese revolution. When American troops began to be sent to China, demonstrations were organized in front of the Navy yards in New York, Philadelphia, and Seattle, leaflets were distributed to the embarking marines, and inside the military camps (Fort Slocum).

"A vigorous campaign was launched against the American war on Nicaragua, under defeatist slogans, in which for the first time in American labor history the marines were appealed to on the necessity to fight against their own Government."

Inquirers at the State Department were referred to an earlier statement of Secretary Kellogg's reading in part:

"'The Government of the United States feels no concern lest this systematic interference in our affairs lead in the end to a consummation of the Bolshevik plan to bring about an overthrow of our Government and institutions. The Government of the United States, however, does not propose to acquiesce in such interference by entering into relations with the Soviet Government.

"Nor can the Government of the United States overlook the significance of the activities carried on in our midst under the direction of Moscow as evidence of the continuation of the fundamental hostile purpose of the present rulers of Russia which makes vain any hope of establishing relations on a basis usual between friendly nations."

A day or two after the publication of the Communist report there appeared in the Boston *Transcript* a warning from Vice-President Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor to the head of the Amtorg, the Soviet trading organization here. Mr. Woll said in part:

"'Stop Soviet propaganda and activities in the United States, pay Americans the goods and money stolen from them. Pay what you owe our Government. Establish a Government that civilized nations can afford to associate with. Then Russia will receive all the recognition, money, and credit she wants."

But "all this is by no means impressive" to the New York *World*—

"Our State Department has more than once made itself rather ridiculous by suspicious charges regarding evil propaganda and machinations on the part of other governments.

"Just why does Mr. Kellogg's department come out at this moment with such a blast? Does it actually fear that the Republicans may find a campaign embarrassment in the admission of Russia to the signers of the Kellogg treaty? The State Department will be heard more respectfully on the Soviet if it reserves its fire until it has some real ammunition."

END OF A COSTLY STRIKE

IT HAS TAKEN HALF A YEAR and the loss of perhaps $20,000,000 in wages to convince the striking New Bedford textile workers and the cotton-mill owners that half a loaf is better than no bread. Declaring that a 10-per-cent. reduction in wages was necessary if they were to continue in business, the heads of twenty-seven mills, through the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association, promulgated their decree on April 16 last. Maintaining that the mills were able to pay not only the old wages but an increase, and that if no profit was being shown it was either because of poor management or manipulation of the books to indicate unprofitable operation of the mills, the 27,000 workers walked out. The strike which followed has established a record for duration and losses involved. Finally, we are told, the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration and a committee of New Bedford citizens prevailed upon the warring factions to patch up their differences. The upshot of this was a settlement on October 6 that called for a reduction in pay of 5 per cent., and the assurance by the manufacturers that when any change in the wage schedule is proposed in the future, thirty days' notice shall be given to the workers.

So, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the strike which has kept the chief industries of this Massachusetts city at a standstill for nearly six months ends in a compromise." During this time the manufacturers have had to meet overhead charges out of no income at all, and now that the strike is over, points out the Brooklyn paper, "New Bedford must undertake the difficult task of recapturing a market for fine cotton goods that has temporarily gone elsewhere. One would not easily find an example of a strike that so completely failed to pay any one concerned."

As usual, in a case of this kind, editorial opinion alines itself either with the workers or the manufacturers. A search among New England dailies, which ought to know best what they are talking about, reveals scant sympathy with the arbitrary action of the manufacturers in putting into effect a 10-per-cent. reduction in wages. The Providence *News*, Boston *Herald*, and Springfield *Republican*, for example, have not yet been convinced of the wisdom or the justice of the cut. To the Springfield daily, "it looks as if the operators were seeking the easiest way out of difficulties for which they are partly responsible." Moreover—

> "This settlement does not seem to have any advantages, except those obvious ones that always cling to agreements dictated by necessity or expediency. The suffering among the 27,000 workers and their dependents will now cease. Children will sooner or later have whole shoes to wear. And families of five will not have to subsist on budgets of $2 a week. Landlords may expect again to receive their rents.
>
> "As for the industry as a whole, probably nothing fundamental is settled. From the beginning, in a position of superior force, the mill owners attempted to dictate the terms of the peace. Yet it is not a cheap victory that they have partially won. One New Bedford mill recently announced that it would have to float a loan of $1,000,000 at once or liquidate.
>
> "In retrospect, the strike appears like a calamity that was caused by the irritability of the controlling interests. There seems to have been ground for the suspicion that the notice of the 10-per-cent. wage reduction, so unexpectedly posted, was more or less the reaction of the mill owners to the legislature's refusal to modify the labor laws of the Commonwealth in the matter of night work for women. The appeal for aid by the legislature failing, the dominant group in New Bedford resorted to drastic action to reduce costs of production.
>
> "If New England's cotton mills are to be saved, more than a 5-per-cent. wage cut will be needed. And the New Bedford mills might very well take pains to see if the charges made by Walter Langshaw, successful mill owner of that city, have any basis in fact. If antiquated processes, machinery, and merchandising methods are the reason for the unsatisfactory financial standing of the New Bedford industry, surely the workers ought not to suffer. A thorough scientific and technical survey of the sort undertaken by other mills and industries might serve to give a set of facts from which a diagnosis could be made."

The Mr. Langshaw mentioned by the Springfield daily is president of one of the five New Bedford cotton mills which were not affected by the strike. He declares that overproduction is at the root of the recent trouble; that the old plants with obsolete machinery should be junked; and that production should be curtailed in the others, since fewer cotton clothes are being worn. "If it is urged that the strike merely did its part in curing overproduction," observes the Boston *Transcript*, "the answer is that curtailment by that means is a remedy worse than the disease." True, says the Springfield *Union:*

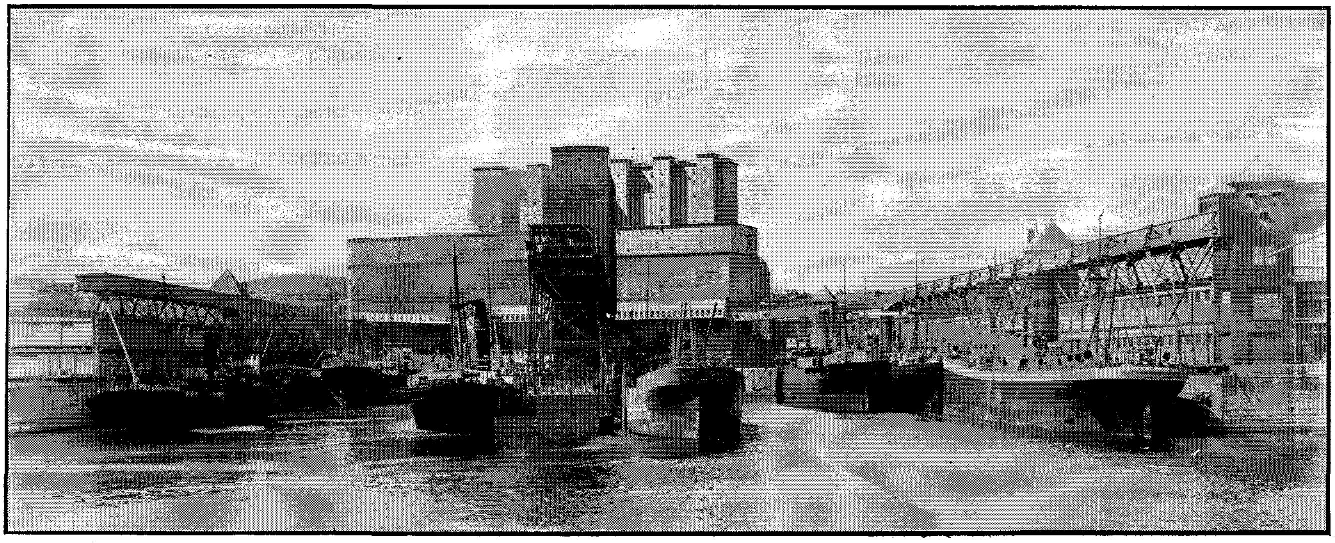
International Newsreel photograph

NOT A. E. F. SOLDIERS FRATERNIZING WITH FRÄULEINS

But Massachusetts State Troopers guarding a New Bedford cotton mill.

> "As the result of their long strike the mill operatives have made a slight gain, but this is far more than offset by the wage loss of the last twenty-five weeks, and the privations they and their families have endured. The mill owners also have undergone a heavy loss, and the losses sustained by the various business interests of New Bedford represent another huge sum.
>
> "It is impossible at this time to estimate the total cost of this strike or to predict the length of time it will take to recover from it. Practically all of it represents a total economic loss, and the strike has turned out to be merely one more illustration of the futility and waste of this method of settling industrial disputes. With a different spirit in evidence on both sides in the beginning, the huge cost and the wide-spread suffering and injury caused by the strike could have been avoided. The settlement now agreed upon or one equally satisfactory could just as readily have been reached apparently without one day's cessation of work.
>
> "Responsibility for the failure to avert the strike rests equally on both sides. But a large share of the unnecessary cost and suffering has been passed along to the innocent public, without a voice in the dispute or any means of protecting itself from this injury. Therein lies one of the greatest evils of the strike or lockout as a means of settling labor disputes."

The American Federationist, in a recent number, shows that wage-earners in the New England section of the country, far from being prosperous, are unable, even when the mills are going full time, to earn a stipend that would put them anywhere near what is called the American standard of living. In 1919, we are told, the textile worker got an average of about $920, compared with a wage of $1,430 in the auto industry, and $1,705 in the iron and steel industry. To-day the average pay of a textile worker is $1,025, an auto worker $1,605, and an iron and steel worker $1,660.



Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway

A GLIMPSE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST WHEAT-SHIPPING PORT

This is a small section of the harbor of Montreal, the Canadian Metropolis, showing one of the gigantic grain elevators, and ships carrying wheat to Europe. This year Canada raised 550,000,000 bushels of wheat.

CANADA OUR BEST CUSTOMER

"A MOMENTOUS MILESTONE in the history of our foreign trade," is the way Canada's recent advance to the position of America's best customer is characterized by a Department of Commerce official. Figures for the last fiscal year indicate that Canada now buys more goods from us, and sells more to us, than any other nation. And at the same time the United States has displaced Great Britain as Canada's best customer. Great as is the economic significance of this development, its sentimental significance is even greater, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*: "the United States has just so much to sell, and to the economist it is immaterial whether it sells it to Canada or to Cochin-China; but to the man in the street the knowledge that our closest neighbor is also our best customer conveys the same comfortable feeling that the storekeeper experiences when he enjoys the patronage of his townspeople." It is deemed remarkable by many of our newspapers that such a position in world trade should be attained by the Dominion with its less than 10,000,000 population, and Canada is widely congratulated on this sign of rapidly growing prosperity. During the first six months of 1928, Canada led Great Britain in trade with the United States by more than $100,000,000, and the total business between the two countries was $661,000,000. The Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has issued a statement commenting on these figures as follows:

> "Canada, with a population of about 9,400,000—somewhat less than that of the metropolitan district of the City of New York—in the first-half of this year purchased American goods amounting to $426,199,000, or 18.1 per cent. of our total exports, thus becoming by far our most important market, having outdistanced her nearest competitor, the United Kingdom, by nearly $45,000,000.
>
> "Our Canadian neighbors, in displacing the United Kingdom as our best customer, increased their purchases nearly 6½ per cent., buying $45.70 worth of American goods per capita in the six months. Germany, with a decrease of $4,541,000, or 2.2 per cent., took $205,769,000 worth of American goods, retaining the place which it held for the same period of last year as our third-best customer.
>
> "Canada, our chief source of supply, furnished us with $231,852,000 worth of goods, a gain of $7,145,000, or 3.2 per cent., over our imports from her for the same period of 1927.
>
> "Purchases from Japan amounted to $184,126,000, showing a falling off of $11,262,000, or 5.8 per cent. Receipts from the United Kingdom increased from $169,804,000 to $175,820,000, a gain of $6,016,000, or 3.5 per cent."

And not only in those six months, but in the entire fiscal year ending last June, Canada stood ahead of Great Britain with total purchases of $862,000,000 during the twelve months as compared with $809,000,000 bought from the United States by Great Britain. Summarizing Department of Commerce figures for the fiscal year, a bulletin of the brokerage house of Dominick and Dominick notes these further facts:

> "At the same time Canada sells to this country approximately half a billion dollars of goods each year, of which the most important item is news-print paper, amounting to about $120,000,000.
>
> "Canada has thus an unfavorable balance of trade with the United States of over $300,000,000. This is largely offset by the revenue from American tourists. Tourist traffic has increased each year, and in 1927 accounted for an expenditure of some $275,000,000. It is expected that this revenue will be augmented in 1928 to a total of around $400,000,000.
>
> "Improvements in both industry and agriculture have contributed to the Dominion's larger volume of trade. Canada has recovered from the post-war depression of agriculture more rapidly than the United States, and income from farm products reached a new record last year of $1,735,000,000. The present era of progress in the country as a whole can be dated from 1924, and the expansion that has taken place since then is indicated by the following index figures for 1928, based on an index of 100 for 1919-1924: total volume of business 162, lumber 180, manufacturing 175, car-loadings 130, demand deposits 130, time deposits 125, investment holdings 120."

Certain obvious reasons are found by this authority for the close economic relationship between the United States and Canada:

> "The United States has in its neighbor a comparatively undeveloped country, with enormous resources of water-power and vast supplies of raw material. The gradual transference of the pulp and paper industry from the United States to Canada is an indication of the trend of certain industries which require cheap power and proximity to raw-material supplies."

The fact that Canada buys more from the United States than she sells to us gives rise, as the Toronto *Globe* notes, to "conflicting claims of party leaders as to the economic wisdom of tariff and trade conditions" in the Dominion, and these claims are being debated in the Canadian press. On this side of the border the papers generally are content with congratulating Canada and with drawing certain general lessons from the increasing closeness of economic relations between the two great nations of English-speaking North America. "The Great American Object Lesson" is the title of a leading editorial in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which reads in part as follows:

"The relations existing between Canada and the American Union stand as the finest example extant of the way in which neighboring States should meet and discharge their neighborly functions. The countries of Europe, walled in by forts, their coasts guarded by cruising battle-ships, their garrisons ever on the alert for frontier incidents, may well look with wonder, and should look with envy upon the more than 3,000 miles of frontier in North America without a fort, and the almost 2,000 miles of natural boundaries by lake and navigable water on which no war-ship worthy of the name floats. This idyllic situation is accepted by both Canadians and Americans in the most matter-of-fact way. And just as trade flows with nothing save fiscal barriers to impede its full interchange, so, too, friendship and respect are freely interchanged between the two nations. The lesser one has no fear of absorption; the greater one expresses the sincere hope that Canada may yet find ways of filling her still undeveloped country with industrious, progressive citizens.

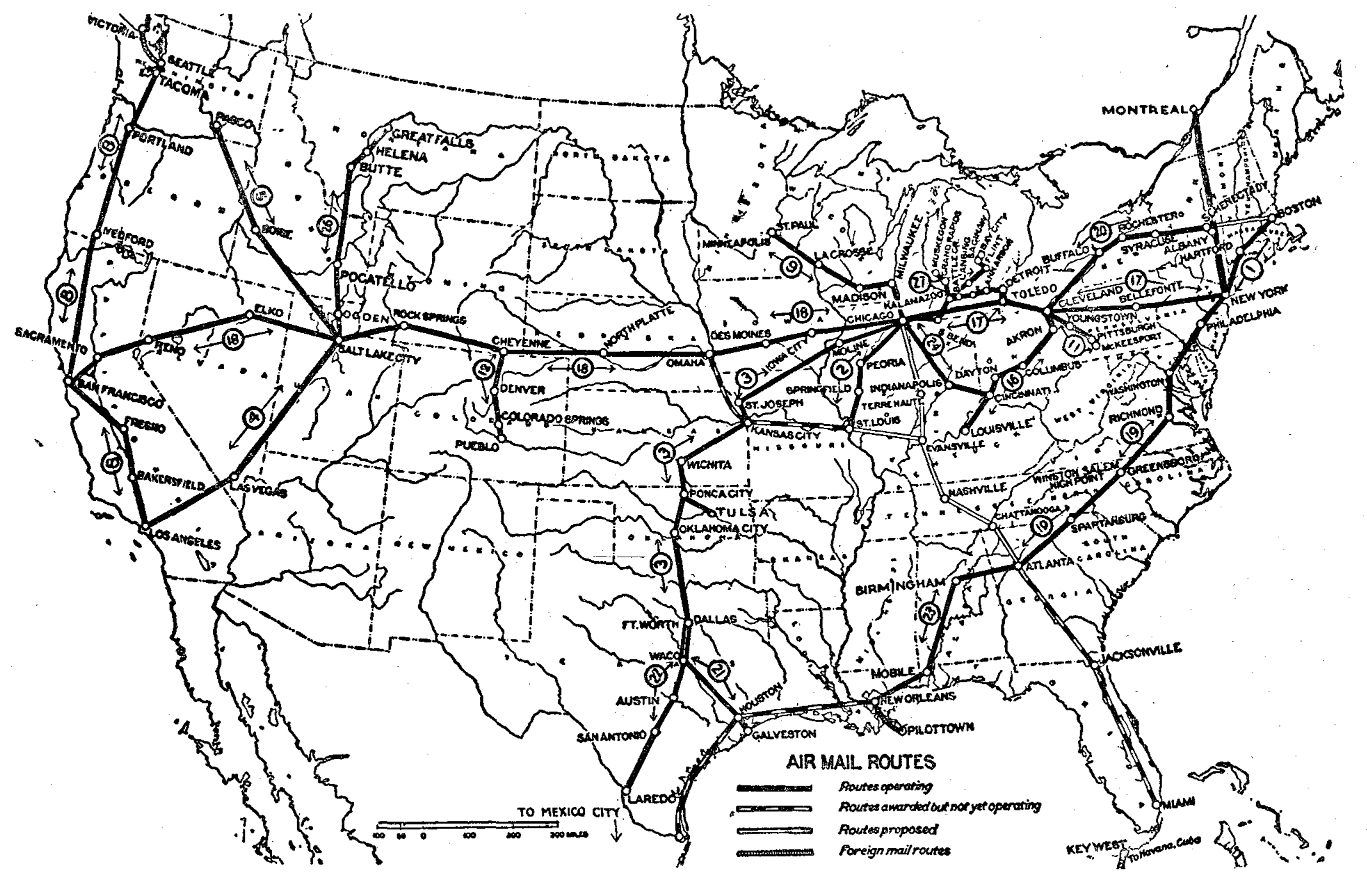
"It would seem to the reflective individual that this harmonious condition existing between two great peoples might well serve as an object lesson to those foreign countries that have not yet abandoned the belief that security can only be obtained at the price of heavy batteries. The situation is not in the slightest degree affected by the fact that back of Canada stands the British Empire with its great Navy and enormous man-power. The relations between Canada and the United States are never influenced on the one side of the line by dread of British power, or on the other by the feeling that the British Navy stands prepared to back the Dominion in case of need. Those relations are based upon, and controlled by, the sincere and general friendship between two peoples who have in the main the same social ideals, the same ambitions, the same general habits. Had there been cultivated during the last 200 years or so in these two countries a sentiment of narrow nationalism and mutual suspicion, as there has been for centuries between France and Germany, or Italy and Austria, perhaps the pacific state now maintained might not have been so easy of establishment. But it does exist, and so may furnish an object lesson to those European countries which at heart desire enduring peace, but thus far have hesitated to take the steps by which alone it can be secured, namely, the renunciation of military and naval power, and the acceptance of systems of arbitration and conciliation as the essential bases of continued international harmony."

WINGS ACROSS THE BORDERS

AN APT DEMONSTRATION of the *entente cordiale* that embraces the three great nations of North America—Canada, Mexico, and the United States—is seen by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* in the recent inauguration of air-mail service between New York and Montreal, and the United States and Mexico City. The governments of these countries, as well as their people, will be brought closer together by the airplane, predicts the New York *Times*. In fact, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* is convinced that the Montreal-Mexico City line will presently be extended to Panama, there to be met by South American airways. As Gen. John F. O'Ryan, head of Colonial Airways, explains:

> "The starting of this international service is significant in a number of important ways. It marks the knitting of the capitals of Canada, the United States, and Mexico by air; our Montreal planes connect with the line from Ottawa. A letter mailed in Ottawa addrest to Mexico City will be flown to Montreal, thence to Albany, and then to Cleveland. From there it will go to Chicago, thence to Dallas and Laredo, where the Mexican line connects.
>
> "Canadian, Mexican, and American interests will thus be brought into much closer contact than was previously possible."

The machines used by the Colonial Airways system, between New York and Montreal, we are told, are Fairchild cabin monoplanes with the same type of Pratt & Whitney engine that Colonel Goebel used recently in establishing his transcontinental record. The Mexican line, which is operated by the Government, will use Stinson-Detroiter planes equipped with Wright Whirlwind motors. Postage on the Northern route will be five cents for the first ounce, and ten cents for each additional ounce or fraction, but letters for Mexico City must be prepaid at the rate of twenty cents for each ounce or fraction. With increasing profits resulting from the recent reduction in air-mail postage, predicts the New Haven *Register*, will come improvement in service.


VICTORIA
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LAS VEGAS
LOS ANGELES
GREAT FALLS
HELENA
BUTTE
POCATELLO
OGDEN
SALT LAKE CITY
ROCK SPRINGS
CHEYENNE
DENVER
COLORADO SPRINGS
PUEBLO
NORTH PLATTE
OMAHA
DES MOINES
IOWA CITY
MINNEAPOLIS
ST. PAUL
LA CROSSE
MADISON
MILWAUKEE
MUSKEGON
GRAND RAPIDS
BATTLE CR.
LANSING
SAGINAW
BAY CITY
FLINT
ANN ARBOR
KALAMAZOO
CHICAGO
DETROIT
TOLEDO
MOLINE
PEORIA
SPRINGFIELD
ST. JOSEPH
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
TERRE HAUTE
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CINCINNATI
COLUMBUS
AKRON
CLEVELAND
YOUNGSTOWN
PITTSBURGH
McKEESPORT
LOUISVILLE
EVANSVILLE
BUFFALO
ROCHESTER
SYRACUSE
ALBANY
SCHENECTADY
HARTFORD
BOSTON
BELLEFONTE
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
MONTREAL
WICHITA
PONCA CITY
TULSA
OKLAHOMA CITY
FT. WORTH
DALLAS
WACO
AUSTIN
SAN ANTONIO
HOUSTON
GALVESTON
LAREDO
TO MEXICO CITY
NASHVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
WINSTON SALEM
HIGH POINT
GREENSBORO
SPARTANBURG
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
MOBILE
NEW ORLEANS
PILOTTOWN
JACKSONVILLE
MIAMI
KEY WEST
To Havana, Cuba
100 50 0 100 200 300 MILES
AIR MAIL ROUTES
Routes operating
Routes awarded but not yet operating
Routes proposed
Foreign mail routes

Courtesy of the Colonial Airways Corp.

NORTH AMERICA'S EXPANDING NETWORK OF AIRWAYS—MAIL, PASSENGER, AND EXPRESS

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

Suggested campaign song for 1928: "Whisper and I Shall Hear."—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The throat specialists are said to be strongly in favor of political campaigns.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

There would be little difficulty in picking out a candidate's gift cigar while blindfolded.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

Very often the person who boasts of having no religious prejudice has no religion either.—*Mesa Journal-Tribune.*

Writer says movie actors' lives include too many risks—and sometimes, as narrated, too many asterisks.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Nowadays when the skirt reaches the ankle the deduction is that something has slipt.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

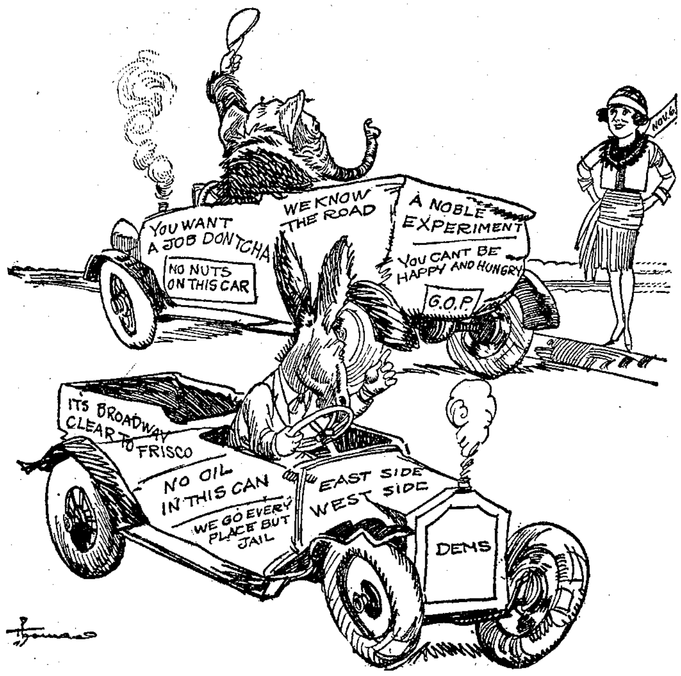
We'd hate to have the job of sweeping out campaign headquarters the morning after election.—*Santa Ana (Cal.) Register.*

Family trees aren't like others. In others, appearance of the sap is an indication of continued vigor.—*Washington Post.*

Tho Henry Ford says he is in favor of the old dances, he didn't put the same old shimmy into his new flivvers.—*Beloit (Wis.) News.*

And if both the candidates win all the States they claim, the White House will have to be remodeled into a duplex.—*San Diego Union.*

The happiest Republican is the one that merely looks at the totals in The Literary Digest poll, and doesn't do any analyzing.—*Ohio State Journal.*


YOU WANT A JOB DONTCHA
NO NUTS ON THIS CAR
WE KNOW THE ROAD
A NOBLE EXPERIMENT
YOU CANT BE HAPPY AND HUNGRY
G.O.P.
NOV. 6
ITS BROADWAY CLEAR TO FRISCO
NO OIL IN THIS CAN
WE GO EVERY PLACE BUT JAIL
EAST SIDE WEST SIDE
DEMS
Thomas

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BOYS

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

Eminent physician has written a book on why we misbehave. Practically every modern novelist has written one on how.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

What can the purist in the use of words do when he discovers that applesauce and boloney mean the same thing?—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

One of the largest colleges is sending its football team 10,000 miles this year. A football player has to get an education some way.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

The Literary Digest is putting out another tremendous straw-ballot campaign. Evidently we are going to have another predigested election.—*Clay County (Fla.) Times.*

After reading the predictions of both parties' campaign managers, we are forced to the conclusion that not less than forty-eight States are very doubtful.—*Southern Lumberman.*

College boys are believed to be strongly in favor of the air mail, having found out this year that it enables them to get money from home just twenty-four hours quicker.—*New York Evening Post.*

Another evolution in the plant kingdom, as Mr. Gene Tunney takes to British art galleries and philosophical bouts with George Bernard Shaw—the climbing cauliflower.—*Vancouver Daily Province.*

A grizzly bear can whip a lion, and a dog can boss both, says a wild-animal trainer. Very interesting, but does the gentleman have any information on tigers and donkeys and elephants?—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

This is a land of promise, especially around election time.—*American Lumberman.*

Neither candidate has promised to standardize cantaloups.—*Ashton Hood Syndicate (Philadelphia).*

While both political parties favor flood prevention, neither is averse to a landslide.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Some people thought Vare wouldn't be much help to Hoover, but he is keeping remarkably quiet.—*Altoona Tribune.*

A free country is one that passes laws to please its conscience and then breaks them to please its appetite.—*Brooklyn Times.*

The peace treaties have held armed forces to a mere 35 per cent. increase over 1913.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

This paper was not quoted in The Literary Digest last week. The Digest is getting terrible.—*Mesa (Ariz.) Journal-Tribune.*

But you can't split the Solid South by promising to enforce amendments unless you are very specific.—*Detroit Free Press.*

You'll notice, however, there has been no marked-down sale of fighting material since the Kellogg treaty was signed.—*Duluth Herald.*

We kid the women a lot about the cost of their clothing, but they never paid tens of thousands of dollars for one toga.—*Council Bluffs Nonpareil.*

The remains of a lost civilization are being searched for in Soviet territory. They don't say who lost the civilization, but we can guess.—*Punch.*

Well, the worst has happened in the whispering campaign and some one has called Mr. Hoover a glorified Y. M. C. A. secretary.—*Ohio State Journal.*

With the authors of the McNary-Haugen bill supporting Hoover's farm-relief plan, it's a good thing Smith has adopted the bill, for the poor thing was in danger of becoming an orphan.—*Troy Times.*

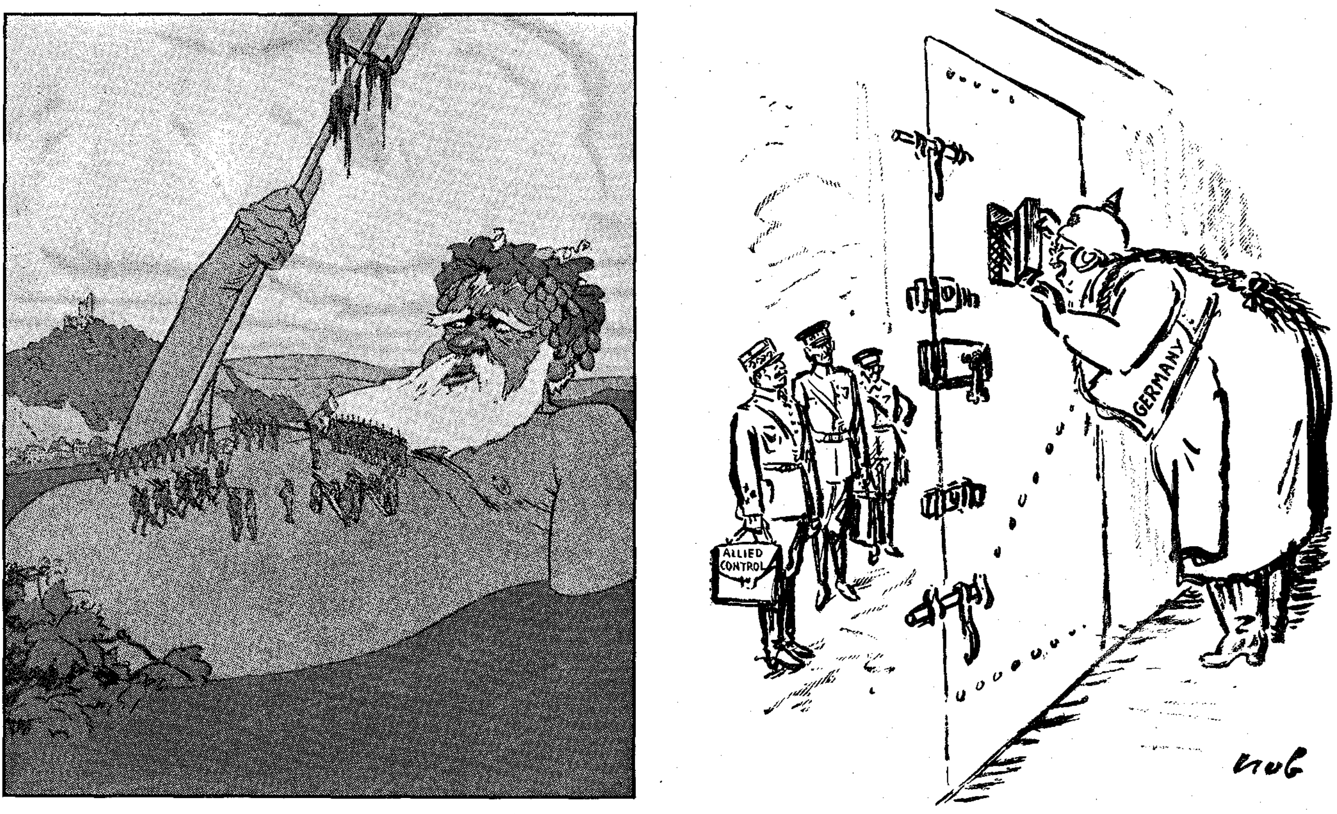
Dumb-driven cattle are what the voters are less than this season. Mabel Willebrandt drives them out of the Republican party by the thousands and Mayor Walker drives them back.—*The New Yorker.*

"Scientist to Test Gravity at Sea Bed," says a head-line. He should take down with him some of the campaign predictions. If he can read them without laughing his head off, he wins.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"Passenger Plane Has Dining-Room," says a head-line. And now it is up to Miss Emily Post to suggest something salty but polite for the passenger to say when the ship goes into a tail-spin during dinner and spills the soup in his lap.—*Macon Telegraph.*

Down in New York a one-act play has been seen and heard over the radio. Well, when we tune in on a New York play on our new television radio set we're going to have it fixt so that the air-waves pass through several inches of chlorate of lime, charcoal, and formaldehyde. We don't want the people next door to us at our hotel to think we are saying those things.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN COMMENT



A GERMAN THRUST

Father Rhine: "I must get rid of these insects at any cost or their constant crawling over me will drive me mad."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A FRENCH JAB

Germany: "Have I ever lied? Then why are you always so suspicious of my military strength?"

—*Le Rire* (Paris).

FRANCO-GERMAN CARTOON INTERCHANGE ON THE RHINELAND

GERMANY'S FIGHT TO FREE THE RHINELAND

A SIGNAL DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS was scored by the Germans at Geneva, it is said, in transferring the problems of evacuation of the Rhineland and of reparations from the "dim region of domestic concern" to the open light of diplomatic intercourse. Nevertheless, it is pointed out by various French and German journals, that the German delegates at Geneva did not achieve the aims with which they set out, namely, the complete and immediate evacuation of the occupied territory. But it is widely agreed that the decision reached by the representatives of Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Japan to open formal negotiations in regard to the early evacuation of the Rhineland begins a new and hopeful move in the direction of European appeasement. So, among others, thinks the London *Economist*, which notes that the *communiqué* announcing the opening of negotiations on the two chief outstanding questions of the war settlement, namely, the occupation of the Rhineland and the final amount and method of payment of reparations, is a very short document and merely declares that agreement has been reached by the six governments on the following points:

"1. The opening of official negotiations relating to the request put forward by the German Chancellor regarding the early evacuation of the Rhineland.

"2. The necessity for a complete and definite settlement of the reparations problem and for the constitution for this purpose of a committee of financial experts to be nominated by the six governments.

"3. The acceptance of the principle of the constitution of a committee of verification and conciliation. The composition, mode of operation, object, and duration of the same committee will form the subject of negotiations between the governments concerned."

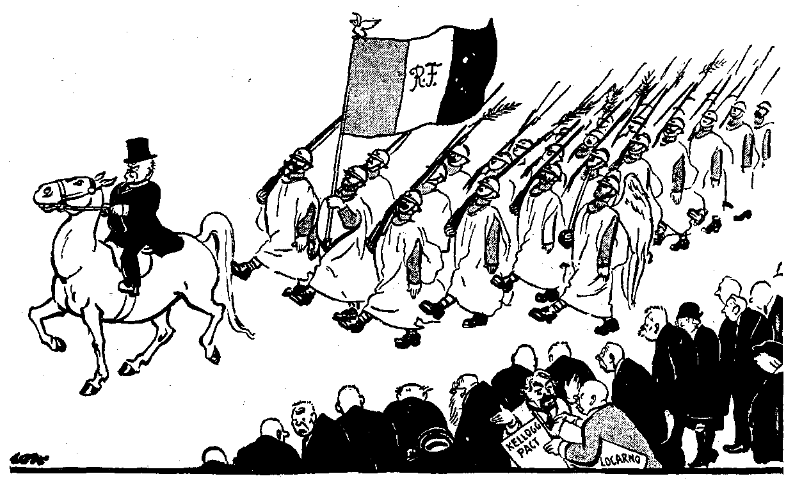
The continued occupation of the Rhineland, according to *The Economist*, is out of harmony with the pacific situation which has been created in Europe in the past few years. It may be possible to argue that the letter of the Treaty of Versailles does not require the Allies to go until reparations are capitalized and paid in full, this weekly admits, but it maintains at the same time that their presence in the Rhineland is clearly incompatible with Article 431 of the Treaty, which reads:

"If before the expiration of the period of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately."

Consequently, *The Economist* goes on to express its regret that France should insist on giving the appearance of a bargain to an act to which Germany is morally entitled, and it proceeds:

"We may add that we welcome the assertion by all parties concerned that there is no intention of using these negotiations for creating a united front against America with a view to obtaining a modification of the debt settlements. Not only would such a policy involve delay, but it would involve bad feeling. Europe must settle her own problems in her own way, and if at a later stage the United States, as a great financial center, is drawn, as she must ultimately be drawn, into the discussions on reparations when it comes to the floating of large German loans, America may be trusted to start from the principle that the solvency and prosperity of all her debtors is her first interest in this matter."

The principal problem to be solved by the experts who will examine the reparations question, remarks the London *Statist*, is the fixing of a specific total for aggregate reparations payments, or the fixing of a specific term for which the present arrangement is to run. If this matter, which was purposely avoided by the Dawes Committee, were settled, *The Statist* is convinced that the first step will have been taken in making possible the marketing of a part of the reparations obligation, and we read:



BRITISH SATIRE

Military maneuvers of the peace Armies of Occupation in the Rhineland.
—Low in *The Evening Standard* (London).

"To France such an operation would be eminently welcome, since she has substantial payments to make to the United States next year in respect of maturing commercial indebtedness, and the means for effecting these payments—amounting approximately to $400,000,000—could best be mobilized by issuing in the American capital market an appropriate portion of the assets represented by reparations bonds.

"If the financial problem is satisfactorily settled the evacuation of the occupied areas should follow automatically and the place of the Occupation Armies taken by a 'Committee of Verification and Conciliation' on which Germany would be represented."

Among the German press we find George Bernhard declaring in the Democratic *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) that on one point there can be no difference of opinion among all Germans, whether they live in occupied or unoccupied territory, and that is, that "no material sacrifices must be made in favor of our opponents in exchange for the evacuation which Germany still claims as its right." This distinguished journalist goes on to say:

"But above all, there must be no new payments made in advance, for it would always remain doubtful whether they would be credited when the total sum of our obligations has been determined. The French negotiators came to Geneva with the secret hope that Germany would be prepared to mobilize a part of the railroad obligations in return for an early evacuation of the Rhineland. When Briand returned to Paris he had to inform Poincaré that the realization of his desires was hopeless. In consequence of this, the French demand is now concerned with the fixing of the amount of Germany's total debt so that France may now realize a portion of the entire debt. This is a complete change in Poincaré's attitude. But the new French demand could not be recognized without sacrificing the thesis of Germany's undisputed right to the evacuation. And it was not recognized. But naturally the German Government has agreed to allow itself to be advised by a committee of experts as to the final solution of the reparations problem. For, after all, it is a German demand that the measure of Germany's indebtedness be settled once and for all."

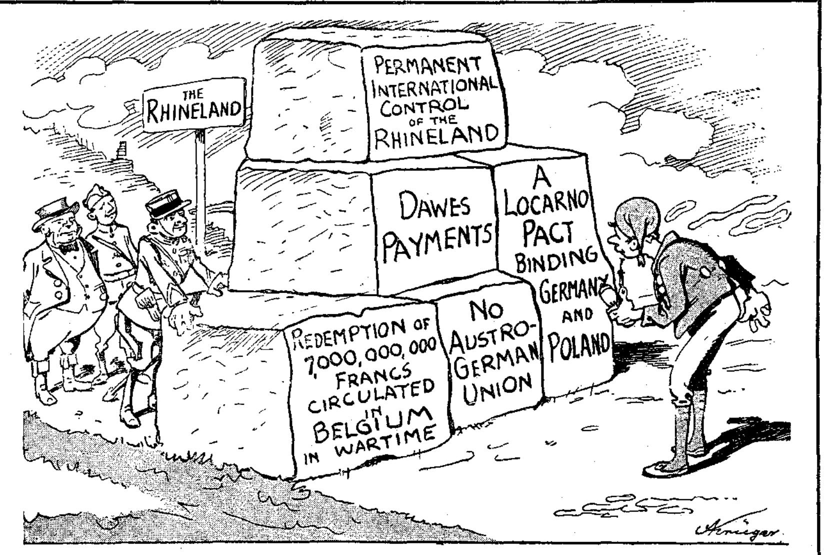
According to the Nationalistic *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), certain circles see in the *communiqué* issued by the six Powers at Geneva a "galvanization of old methods," and this daily admits it possible that forces at work here and there were inspired by such a method, but, we are told:

"To our mind, this interpretation is false. After the severe nervous shock which Briand, one may safely say, gave to the entire world, and after the bitter disappointment experienced by a Socialistic German Chancellor, it seems to us that every euphemistic interpretation is out of place. Naturally, the three points of the *communiqué* are closely related, and the French will undoubtedly attempt to make the evacuation negotiations dependent upon the adjustment of the reparations question. In reality this danger does not appear to be so grave for many reasons. On the one hand, it has been clearly demonstrated that the German people, inclusive of the inhabitants of the Rhineland, no longer view the evacuation of the occupied territory as a political concession for which we are prepared to offer counter payments. On the other hand, one can not in the least share Briand's optimism which goes so far as to believe in the possibility of a solution of the reparations problem in the very near future."

Another Nationalist newspaper, the Leipzig *Neueste Nachrichten*, avers that, meager as the results of the Geneva conversations may be, Germany has no reason to bewail her fate, altho she must not be guilty of self-deception, it warns, and adds:

"If we wish to achieve a solution which will permit us to gain our freedom in the near future by means of hard and unremitting labor, we shall have to fight for it. For the opposition will leave no stone unturned to cloud over the meager but definite results of Geneva by finally interpreting into them all they would like to see contained in the Geneva agreement, but which simply is not there now. But did not God give the Germans common sense that they may use it to their own advantage instead of to the advantage of others? If we approach the negotiations with the conviction that politeness toward the victors in the war demands our being more stupid than we really are, then we shall have to pay for it until it hurts.

"The French will certainly attempt to bring in their nice,


THE RHINELAND
PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE RHINELAND
DAWES PAYMENTS
A LOCARNO PACT BINDING GERMANY AND POLAND
REDEMPTION OF 7,000,000,000 FRANCS CIRCULATED IN BELGIUM IN WARTIME
NO AUSTRO-GERMAN UNION

A GERMAN SLAM

THE WESTERN POWERS: "Of course Michel can never get over that wall, but we must watch him all the more closely in case he should."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

and in every sense of the word, 'dear' protégés, the Poles, into the negotiations concerning the Western boundary. And it is equally certain that herein they will have the support of England."

An authoritative French view is afforded by the Paris *Temps*, frequently described as an organ of the French Foreign Office, which observes:

"The three decisions of principle taken at Geneva form the beginning of a great undertaking, but this beginning does not allow one to foresee with entire certainty what the final solution will be. It is more necessary than ever to be skeptical of facile formulas inspired by idealistic aims but of no value in the domain of facts. If the conversations at Geneva have produced a valuable first effect in preparing the way for negotiations, it is precisely because the only reasonable method was followed. That method consists in subjecting to the technical examination of experts qualified for the task, the problems under consideration instead of rushing to conclusions through brilliant improvisation. Thus the first step is happily taken, but it must not be overlooked that we shall again be confronted with many difficulties, and that we have many obstacles to surmount. We are on the way now for a diplomatic enterprise of long duration, which is extremely complicated by its political and financial aspects and which can not be led to a good end unless all the parties concerned are resolved to give proof up to the end of good-will and good faith."

DOES THE LEAGUE PAY BRITAIN?

WHAT THE BRITISH get for their money out of the "farce at Geneva," as some irate British observers describe the operations of the League of Nations, is said to be causing many people in England to wonder what that vast organization does for the money it costs. The matter has taken on an acute interest, it is alleged, because this year's budget shows an increase of $300,000 for the League which Britain unsuccessfully sought to reduce to $200,000. Strong objection, it seems, was brought by those opposed to additional expenditure, against the creation of seventeen new posts in the International Labor Office. A Diplomatic Correspondent of the London *Evening Standard* who has much fault to find with the workings of the League claims that indisputably the League owes much to Great Britain and the Empire for its maintenance, and he declares that if they were to withdraw, the whole structure would fall like a house of cards.

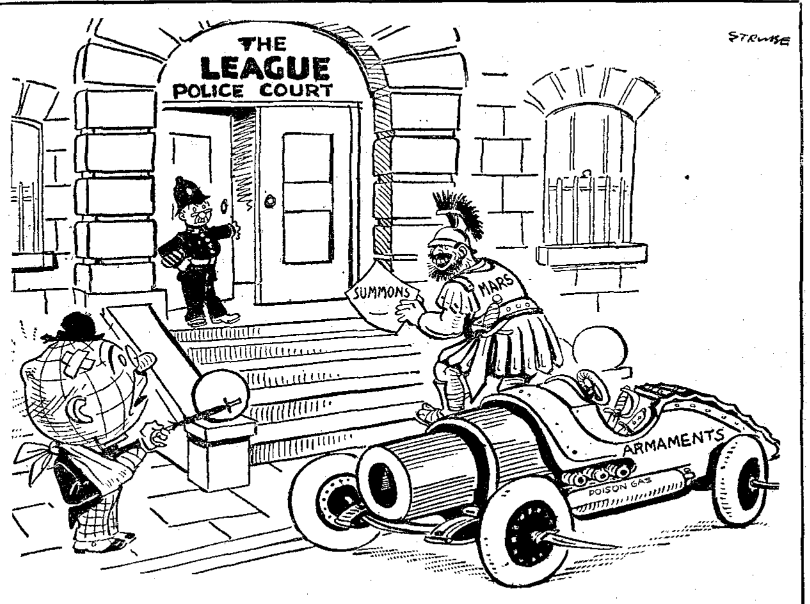
What is more, this adverse critic ventures to say that such a collapse of the League would not be regretted by any one who realizes how Britain's entanglements and commitments abroad are increased by the operations of the League, and he continues:

"Britain is the largest contributor to the funds of the League. Other nations are spending 'our' money. In the view of many people the conferences and inquiries ordered by the Assembly and the Council, which concern particular countries essentially, and largely help to send up expenditure, should receive special contributions from such countries.

"The Secretariat of the League was created by Article 6 of the Covenant, which lays down that it shall comprise a Secretary-General 'and such secretaries and staff as may be required,' who are to be 'appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council,' but does not define the duties of the organization.

"The original organizers were thus given a free hand. They created an organization with two sides. On the one hand there is a purely administrative staff, which is necessary and which, on the whole, does its work well.

"On the other hand, the organizers aimed at creating an international Civil Service, and the Secretariat has also a technical and political staff consisting, besides the Secretary-General, of a Deputy Secretary-General, three under-Secretaries-General, and about a dozen sections presided over by Directors or Chiefs of Service.



A BRITISH JIBE AT THE LEAGUE

THE WORLD PEDESTRIAN: "I hope they suspend your license this time, you big stiff!"
MARS (the Road Hog): "Don't make me laugh—why, I own this place!"
—*The Daily Express* (London).

"This experiment has, in my opinion, failed.

"From the report presented to the Council in May of last year it appears that the total staff increased from 183 in 1920 (the year in which the Secretariat moved from London to Geneva) to 347 in 1921 and 467 in 1926, the last figure including 34 on probation and 68 temporary officials."

The members of an international civil service, we read then, are, or should be, as Lord Balfour said in 1920, "the servants only of the League of Nations," not of the country of which they are citizens, and their duties, to quote Lord Balfour again, "are not national but international." Unfortunately, this is an ideal difficult to realize, we are told by this correspondent of *The Evening Standard*, and it would seem to imply that the best men available should be chosen apart from their nationality, but the five Great Powers "started off by dividing the five high posts in the Secretariat among themselves." Moreover, it is charged, both as regards appointment and promotion, the preservation of what may be called the balance of power is always taken into account, and it is further stated that:

"The best man can not be chosen if his nationality is considered to be already sufficiently represented in the Secretariat and, when a Directorship of Section is vacant, the various Powers scramble to get it for a man of their own nationality.

"If it should happen at any time that one nationality greatly preponderated in the Secretariat, especially in the higher posts, the League would be in danger of falling to pieces. As it is, there are bitter complaints that England, France, and Italy are over-represented on the staff.

"Lord Balfour's ideal has not been realized. There is not much international spirit in the Secretariat. Some is to be found among the English and Scandinavian members, but it is non-existent among the members belonging to the so-called Latin countries and their satellites, who are frankly propaganda agents of their respective governments.

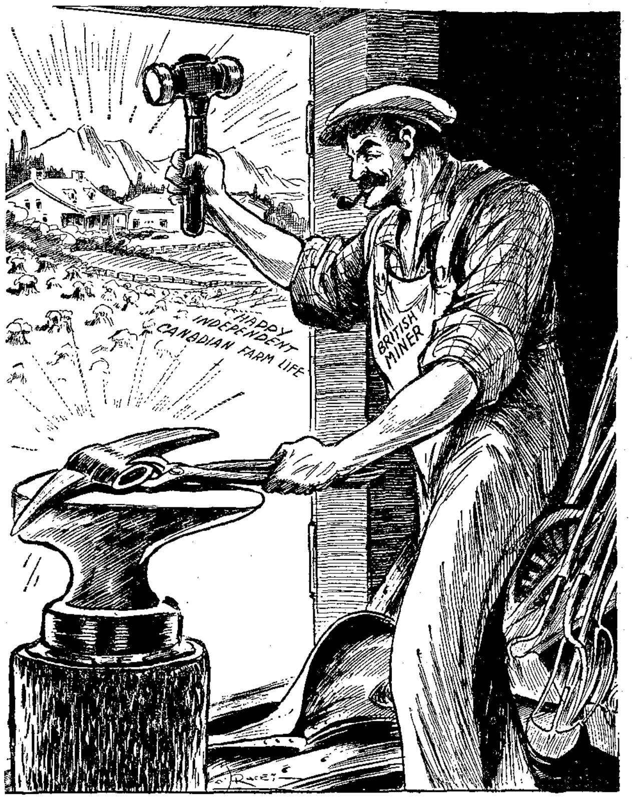
"The Secretariat is split up into cliques, not all on a racial basis, and there is as much tittle-tattle and scandal-mongering as in a country town.

"*In default of an international spirit, there* has grown up a sort of professionalism which is mischievous. The Geneva bureaucracy is pushing the League, which has not yet begun the work for which it was founded, to justify its existence by a series of international police regulations, which, if we do not look out, will seriously hamper our liberties.

"The professionalism takes other forms. Certain active officials of the Secretariat consider it their function to give out *ex cathedra* pronouncements for the guidance of the universe through confiding correspondents, who serve them out to the public as the opinion of 'League circles.'

"Active people with little to do naturally seek an outlet for their activity. The Information Section, for example, is busy during sessions of the Council or the Assembly, but at other times the duties of its members seem to consist chiefly in reading the newspapers of their respective countries."

This British complainer against the workings of the League then hazards the remark that, perhaps, because the English officials have a certain amount of international spirit, the propaganda of "League circles" has usually an anti-British tendency. Flatly he asserts then that officials of the League take sides in disputed political questions in a way that would not be tolerated in any civil service. He relates, also, that last year an official of the League conducted an active campaign among the international journalists at Geneva, whom he informed that England was the great obstacle to disarmament, because at that time the British delegation was opposing the attempt of the French to prevent any land disarmament by insisting on the maintenance of universal military service and unlimited reserves.


HAPPY INDEPENDENT CANADIAN FARM LIFE
BRITISH MINER
RACEY

A BRIGHTER VISION FOR BRITAIN'S WORKERS

"In the past the trade tools of British carpenters, machinists, masons, factory hands and others have successfully been hammered into plowshares in Canada—why not the miner's pickax?"

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

THE COMPLAINTS OF MINER-HARVESTERS IN CANADA

A BOLD EXPERIMENT to relieve some of the unemployed in Britain, by placing them as harvesters in western Canada, is regarded in the main to have been successful, altho a minority of "disgruntled and unfit" workers returned to England with sensational stories of the "cruel mistreatment" they had received. From the first, we are told, the complaints of the British miner-harvesters sent to Canada were so uncritically sponsored by two prominent Labor members of Parliament that to the London *Daily News* they seemed to lack reality. The malcontents were obviously few, for out of 8,500 who set out happily to the work, we are told, only 200 turned back. And this journal thinks their murmurings against their hosts become merely grotesque when it is recalled that they are quarreling with a wage of $4 and $5 a day, or rather more than six times as much as the unemployment insurance at home, to which they return. It is noted then that the two Labor members in Parliament who were championing the complaining harvesters withdrew their charges, and their withdrawal was backed up by a reassuring telegram from the Right Honorable J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Independent Labor party in the House of Commons, and England's former Labor Prime Minister. Yet *The Daily News* believes it is difficult to wipe out the harm that unsubstantiated charges such as those of the miner-harvesters do to the cause of labor in general. Interviewed on his arrival from Canada at Southampton, by the Labor correspondent of this newspaper, Mr. MacDonald said of the trouble with a section of the unemployed sent out for harvest work:

"I asked some of the responsible people to try to straighten it out, because some of the complaints were so obviously and absurdly exaggerated as to make it difficult for men with real grievances to get them redrest. There is no doubt that certain people made a determined attempt to spread discontent.

"My own impression from what I heard is that a considerable number of the men will remain, but the difficulty of winter employment for casual farm labor has still to be got over. I believe, however, that some scheme for dealing with this matter could be arranged, and I think our own Government is most seriously responsible for the neglect of this matter."

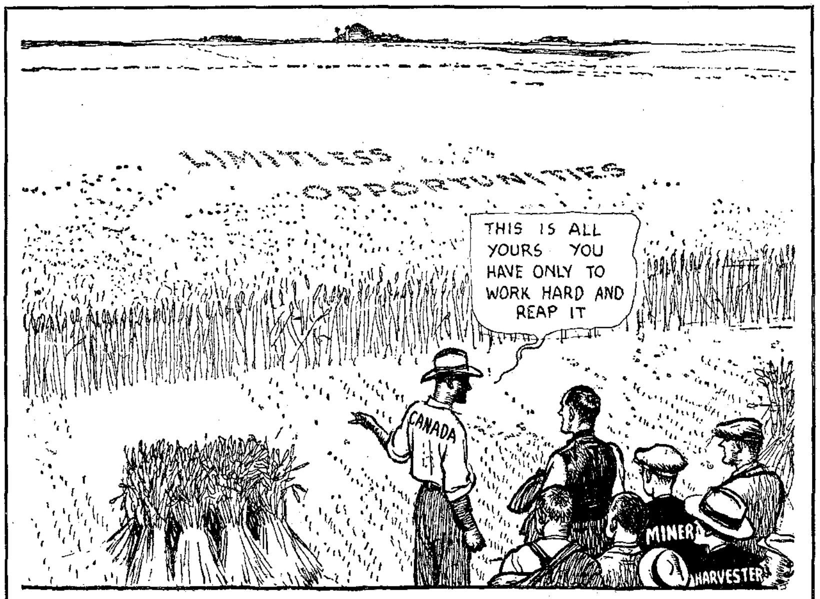
From the Canadian angle we find the Toronto *Mail and Empire* saying that some of the men who crossed the seas to secure employment on the farms in the Prairie Provinces during the harvest season are reported by a British newspaper to have told on their return home "amazing tales" of their experiences in Canada. This Toronto daily cites the London *People* as saying that the miner-harvesters charged that they were asked to work for smaller wages than they had been led to expect, and we are further advised that:

"Several asserted that, after failing to find work or refusing to work at the wages offered them, they had been forced to travel long distances back to Winnipeg by surreptitiously riding on freight-trains, had been 'driven away from freight-trains like criminals,' and on reaching Winnipeg were placed under an armed guard. Some are alleged to have said that, on protesting against the offers of wages made to them, they were threatened with revolvers by the farmers. A Lancashire man named Glover is reported to have said he had seen hundreds of men hopelessly stranded and to have added: 'I know several cases where men committed suicide by hanging themselves in farm buildings.'

"Possibly some harvesters did encounter farmers who were unwilling to pay $5 a day to inexperienced workers, and possibly, too, a proportion of the men from Great Britain were physically unfit for the work they proposed to attempt. A few of the harvesters did ride on freight-trains in the West, but, had they known it, none needed to do so. All were entitled to travel on passenger-trains on their journey eastward to the Atlantic seaboard, even if they lacked money wherewith to pay their railway fares. As for the statement that workless men were kept under an armed guard in Winnipeg, it has been asserted that the duty of the guard was not to hold the harvesters in custody, but to keep other people out of the place where arrangements were being made for the transportation of the harvesters back to their homes. One British harvester did commit suicide in Canada, and Mr. David Kirkwood, a Scotch Labor member of the British House of Commons, personally investigated the case. Mr. Kirkwood reported that the harvester had been placed with a good family in western Canada, had no reason to complain of the treatment he had received in this Dominion, but had been despondent on the steamship before he reached this country. Had there been other cases of suicide among the harvesters they would certainly have been noted by Canadian newspapers.

"Very likely a good many of the harvesters quoted in *The People* deserved sympathy. They had engaged in a venture for which they were not fitted and were returning to their homes no better off than when they left them. Some of the travelers exaggerated the hardships that they and their companions endured, possibly to excuse their own failures in Canada. The tales of such men may do little harm in localities where the narrators are known, but circulated widely they may create in Great Britain wrong impressions of conditions in Canada. The effect of those tales may be counteracted by the reports or by the letters of other harvesters, for, happily, as the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. David Kirkwood have testified, the great majority of the men who came to Canada found conditions in this country satisfactory to them and many were anxious to remain here."

With sharp emphasis the Montreal *Daily Star* calls attention to the fact that the miner-harvesters were not indentured laborers or slaves forced to work against their will, and it adds that if they did not choose to work they were assured that they would be given subsistence money and their fares would be paid over the 4,000 miles that separated them from home. This important Canadian paper continues as follows:


LIMITLESS
OPPORTUNITIES
THIS IS ALL YOURS YOU HAVE ONLY TO WORK HARD AND REAP IT
CANADA
MINER
HARVESTER

CANADA WELCOMES BRITAIN'S MINERS TO GOLDEN GAIN

—*The Western Mail* (Cardiff).

"There are rumors that certain farmers, seeing the market of harvest labor unusually well filled, sought to lower the standard wage and offered some of the newcomers an absurdly low scale. The Immigration Department might well take steps to see what truth there is in these stories. Canada can not afford to let these men go back and say that an effort was made to coerce them into labor at a low wage. While it is true that work has been found for thousands, while the malcontents are proportionately few, yet there is a lurking suspicion that certain influences are at work to wreck this entire scheme. Some of those who should have been most active and enthusiastic about this influx put every conceivable obstacle in the way of its successful achievement.

"Until every one of the ten thousand men has been transformed into a contented settler he should be regarded as a ward of the Government and Ottawa should see to it that her wards are treated with kindliness, with sympathy and with courtesy. This is the treatment to which they are entitled as fellow Britishers and guests. No other sort of welcome will satisfy the vast majority of Canadians."

A western Canadian daily, the Calgary *Herald*, tells us that as far as can be ascertained the great proportion of the 8,500 immigrant harvesters are at work and satisfied. Dominion employment officials are reported to have asserted that less than 5 per cent. of these workers have asked to be returned home at once, and *The Herald* remarks:

"If this estimate is approximately correct, the success of the experiment of transferring such a large body of men so far and to work foreign to their experience is remarkable.

"While a great deal depends on the spirit of the miners themselves in performing their work, the treatment they receive from the individual farmers is an important factor in determining how many of them will decide to remain in Canada permanently. They are working under conditions new to them and at employment to which they are unaccustomed. Sympathy and understanding on the part of their present employers are most essential. The farmer can do his share in making them realize the great possibilities which abound in this country and aiding them to decide whether they will stay in Canada or return to face the hazards of unemployment in the old country. Many of the men who are now employing the miners were themselves British immigrants a few years ago. What they have accomplished can be achieved by the harvester miners provided they have the determination to succeed and the will to work."

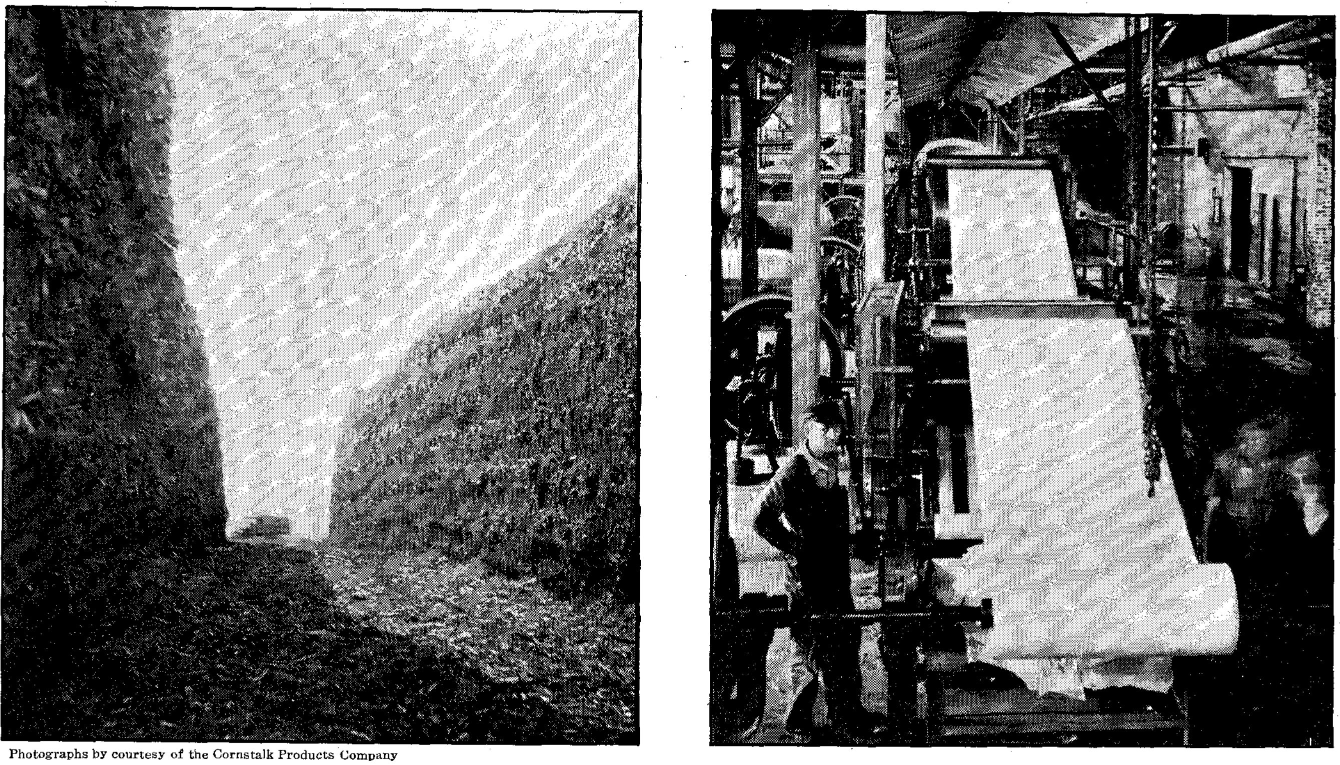
CEYLON STEERING TOWARD DEMOCRACY

UNDISMAYED BY THE TRIALS attending the introduction of democratic government in India, the British, we are told, have under way a similar experiment in Ceylon, which is quite a separate political entity from India. It is ruled from the Colonial Office in London, while an entirely different department, the India Office in London, governs India. Newspapers of divergent opinions in the Island of Ceylon are keenly interested in the plan announced for remodeling Ceylon's constitution. This plan proposes to concede political rights to practically all adult males and to women above thirty years of age, we are informed, and it is predicted that in operation it will multiply Ceylon's voters ninefold, an increase from 200,000 to 1,850,000. The property qualification is to be wiped out, it appears, and as the test of literacy is not to be instituted, and only 34 per cent. of the population is literate, it is considered as inevitable that a large percentage of the electorate will be unlettered. So the recommendation has roused considerable controversy in the press and from the platform, and Indian writers tell us further that people claiming to be progressive look upon the project as the introduction of democracy in Ceylon, while those of a conservative turn of mind call it a leap in the dark. The Colombo *Ceylon Daily News*, which is owned by Ceylonese, takes the view that:

"The granting of manhood suffrage stands for a greater advance in the political development of this country than anything that has happened during the past hundred years. And when to this is joined the gift of the franchise to women over the age of thirty, a step has been taken whose beneficial effects on the well-being of the country no man can calculate. This generous extension of the franchise takes place in a setting admirably designed to give it the fullest scope. The abolition of the pernicious communal representation—that is to say, each community and even some creeds voting separately, each choosing its own representative in the Congress, or Ceylon Legislative Council, as it is called—will enable the men and women of Ceylon to take their place in national life under conditions free from the taint of caste, communal and religious prejudices."

An opposite opinion is exprest by the British Colombo *Times of Ceylon*, and Britishers are said practically to control banking, insurance and commerce in Ceylon, to own and operate by far the greater portion of the acreage under tea and rubber, and to hold most of the high positions in the Government of the Colony:

"The prospect of universal suffrage has come as a rude shock to the educated Ceylonese. The Western mind has grown more or less accustomed to conditions wherein, politically, Jack is as good as his master, but this is something entirely foreign to all traditions in the East, and if there is one point in connection with the proposals on which educated Ceylonese opinion seems to be unanimous, it is in the disapproval of universal suffrage, which would give to an illiterate majority a huge predominance of votes over a literate minority, and would uproot not only the political, but the social strata. We think that the recommendations in this connection can be looked upon by the British with equanimity, but we fully appreciate the apprehension and disapproval which exist in the minds of cultured Ceylonese."



Photographs by courtesy of the Cornstalk Products Company

CORN-STALKS "ENNOBLED" INTO PAPER IN EIGHT HOURS—CHEMISTRY'S AID FOR THE FARM

CHEMICAL FARM-RELIEF BY "ENNOBLING" FARM-WASTE

THIS WAS DISCUST at the Institute of Chemistry, held this year at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and it was declared to be a solution of the farm problem, which promises salvation and a stemming of migration from the countryside to cities. The chemists agreed on what Waldemar Kaempffert, writing in the New York *Times*, calls "a simple formula"; namely, "Let industry ennoble the wastes of the farm." Let the farmer sell to the factory what he now burns or permits to rot. Let him become, through his wastes, the purveyor of valuable raw material for new, rich industries. It is not from the sale of meat that the packing kings have grown rich, but from wastes that the old-time butcher threw away. Mr. Kaempffert proceeds:

> "Even the chemists were astonished at what they had already accomplished for farmers. According to Prof. O. R. Sweeney, of Iowa State College, some 3,000 known industrial products can be made from corn-stalks, corn-cobs, oat-chaff, cottonseed hulls, peanut-shells, and straw. The chemist has already laid the foundation of hundreds of new industries. Real farm-relief will follow when farm and factory are integrated.
>
> "Thus far industry has been more active in bringing about this integration than agriculture. A large manufacturer of wood pulp finds that he generates huge volumes of hydrogen as a by-product. If there were enough airships in the country, he might sell it to the companies that own them. We have only a few government airships, and these are inflated with non-inflammable helium.
>
> "What can he do with his gas? He knows that when hydrogen is passed through a soft fat or an oil, a hard fat is obtained which can compete with lard. Accordingly this wood-pulp manufacturer buys large tracts of land in Florida, plants peanuts, and then uses his waste hydrogen to convert peanut-oil into a substitute for butter.
>
> "A Louisiana company makes fibrous products, such as wall-board, out of bagasse—all that is left after sugar has been squeezed out of cane. Bagasse, once a nuisance, becomes the main product; sugar is actually relegated to the place of by-product."

A dozen such examples, we are told, were cited at the Institute They prove, comments Mr. Kaempffert, that there is a use for farm-waste—but they do not teach Iowa and Kansas the mechanism of integration. These companies own their own farms, and selling land instead of waste is not a solution of the farm problem. He suggests, however:

> "Coal-tar derivatives are numbered by tens of thousands. And there is more waste stuff left on the farm than ever came out of coal. Who knows what riches may be extracted from peelings, hulls, and chaff?
>
> "Industry pants hard in its effort to keep up with the research chemist. In fact, some of his transformations meet requirements of which the world is not yet fully aware! Take furfural, for example—a limpid liquid discovered as far back as 1861. The tonnage of furfural that can be obtained from cobs thrown away in the corn belt is five times greater than that of by-products extracted from American coal tar, according to Professor Sweeney. Add to that the furfural that can be distilled from cottonseed hulls, peanut hulls, and nut hulls in general, and it is plain that industry could be deluged with it.
>
> "What shall be done with it all? One hundred pounds of corn-cobs contain twenty-four pounds of furfural, which is so good a fuel that it can run automobiles. What if the oil-wells run dry and gasoline becomes a chemical curiosity?
>
> "'What is needed,' said Dr. H. G. Knight of the Bureau of Chemistry, 'is a careful determination of the value of a waste for each of its different uses under different conditions. Without such information the choice of a method of industrial utilization may be more or less of a gamble.'"

But will business men meet the conditions? asks the writer. Have they imagination as well as judgment? When rayon was commercially introduced, he reminds us, a committee of silk manufacturers was appointed to study its possibilities as a competitor of silk. A passing fancy, a mere fad, was the verdict. Now twice as much rayon is made as silk, and the United States alone produces annually 100,000,000 pounds. To quote again:

"With 16,000,000 tons of corn-stalks left each year on the farms—enough to make 8,000,000 tons of paper—and with the possibility of converting straw into tar, illuminating gas, acetic acid, wood alcohol, xylose, furfural, oxalic acid, strawboard and lumber, the Federal and State Governments have been stirred into action. A year ago Congress appropriated enough money to enable the Bureau of Standards to study the economics of farm wastes. Iowa likewise supplied funds. The State College has erected an experimental mill in which wallboard, three-eighths of an inch thick and two feet wide, is made from corn-stalks at the rate of eight feet a minute. At Danville, Illinois, an abandoned automobile factory and some car-shops have been transformed into a plant for reducing corn-stalks to a pulp, out of which parchment paper and rayon are made. Fully $350,000 has thus far been invested in the enterprise.

"In all such experimenting the chemist deals with cellulose, the most abundant and also the most mysterious solid in the world. Everything that grows in soil is built up out of this cell stuff. If it is to rustle as silk, it must be broken down into something that is almost pure cellulose.

"Then comes the process of converting this cellulose into several thousand different substances that nature never dreamed of making. And what an array it is! Insulating material in flexible sheets or boards, synthetic lumber, compounds that mimic ivory, amber, and tortoise-shell, substitutes for leather, explosives that have made war horrible, lacquers of a thousand hues that dry in an instant, films, and now 'sniafil,' which promises to take the place of wool.

"When he studies what organisms are able to do with cellulose, the chemist loses conceit. The ant, specifically the termite, does something that the human being can not do. The termite can eat cellulose and thrive on it. So can the teredo that bores its way through wooden piles, and the goat that accepts a piece of wrapping paper as a breakfast.

"What a miracle the silkworm performs! It chews up mulberry leaves and changes them into silk. The finest laboratories in the world prove to be the intestinal tracts of worms and insects.

"It must be said for the chemist that all this has not been lost on him. His promising and startling discoveries justify the belief that as a good cook looks on a grazing sheep as a collection of chops and roasts, so the chemical Brillat Savarin of the next century may see in a sack of sawdust or a pile of husks dinner for fifty.

"If bacterial fermentation makes it possible for lower animals to thrive on lignocellulose, why not administer the right kind of bacteria to man, and then give him a dish of chopped straw for luncheon?

"But there is another way of attacking this problem; that is, partly to digest corn-stalks, straw, hulls and chaff outside of the body and thus produce something which is acceptable. After all, gastric digestion is a chemical process. What we need, then, is an artificial stomach to digest cellulose outside of our bodies. Experiments made during the war in Sweden and Germany proved that cattle waxed fat on 'kraft' straw. As much as ten pounds of sawdust cooked with sodium hydroxid could be given to a horse in a day. If it were not for the lignin, which is indigestible, and which must be removed, farm animals could be safely fed on raw chips and sawdust.

"The next step is not so easy, and yet progress has been made. Sugar has been made from cellulose by Prof. Friedrich Bergius of Heidelberg.

"Commercial glucose has hitherto been obtained chiefly from corn. Americans pour hundreds of thousands of pounds of it on wheatcakes, and candy-makers buy it by the carload. Bergius obtains about sixty-five pounds of glucose from a hundred of sawdust. So promising is this process of transforming cellulose that a British company has erected a factory to carry it out in Switzerland.

"Give Archimedes a fulcrum in space and he will move the world. Give the chemist his formula and he will unlock the gates of a hidden industrial El Dorado. He will tell the farmer what type of corn or wheat will produce the best salable refuse, and the forester what kind of fast-growing tree ought to be planted to feed animals and men. In a word, he will be able to predict, and prediction is the chief function of science."

THE DRUGGIST DEFENDS HIS PRICES

THE NEWSPAPER JOKERS are going a little too far, in the editorial opinion of *The Druggists' Circular* (New York). The negro who explained his charge for killing a calf by the statement that most of it was not for the killing *per se*, but for the "know-how," had the right idea. When a prescription is filled, one pays not for the components, but for the "know-how," to obtain which the pharmacist has spent years in study and experience, and without which his product would be as likely to kill as to cure. This, at any rate, is the gist of the editor's argument, to which he respectfully calls the attention of his jesting colleagues, meanwhile beseeching them to "have a heart," lest the prescription-using public lose faith in those who serve them. The editorial runs substantially thus:

"When the funny man in the newspaper runs short of subjects, he can always fall back on a joke about druggists' prices. Almost everybody has a prescription filled some time or other, and the jokesmith is sure of having a sympathetic following. There are lots of things that the man whose sole object is to amuse does not consider it necessary to mention, and of which the uninformed and unthinking part of the public takes no cognizance.

"In the first place, it may be stated frankly that prices charged in the prescription department for a mixture of two or three drugs are greater in proportion than for the same quantities bought over the sales counter. The reasons are well-known to every one who has given the matter mature thought.

"The pharmacist in the prescription department receives a higher salary than a mere salesman. He is more nearly in the position of the physician who charges two dollars for writing the prescription than that of the young man in the front part of the store who sells ammonia water by the bottle."

Even aside from this, however, the prescription department is on a footing very different from that of the sales counter, merely from the merchandising standpoint. Says the editor:

"In his prescription department the druggist can not choose the lines he will carry, but must be prepared to supply at once what any physician may order at any time. In many cases he can not buy often, as an original package of some little used item may last a long time and cost more than the profit on the first half-dozen prescriptions in which he uses a few grains of that item. If the original package deteriorates before it is used up, it may prove a net loss to him.

"Time is a big factor in any business. It takes very little time to weigh and wrap an ounce of zinc sulfate or of camphor, but when a few grains of these substances are to be dispensed in the form of eye water, more time and care are required to weigh them accurately, more time and care are necessary to see that either they are completely dissolved or that any undissolved residuum is filtered out. Further time and care are used in making sure that the bottle is sterile, and that many other precautions are observed in order that the product may give the desired results.

"Before a druggist can hold himself out as being a prescriptionist, he must equip his store with various kinds of more or less expensive apparatus. He must have balances accurate to the fraction of a grain, measuring glasses graduated with almost microscopic accuracy, filters, percolators, facilities for heating and cooling, special provisions for keeping certain drugs in a proper state, stills, mixing machinery, and other things that the public knows little or nothing about, but all of which add to the overhead of the pharmacist.

"We wonder if it ever occurs to the man who writes the pithy paragraphs for the newspapers that he is inconsistent in his drug-store jokes. He talks about overcharging for filling prescriptions, and he talks about the department-store appearance of the front of the drug store. If there is so much profit in filling prescriptions, why does the druggist find it necessary, in order that he may make a living, to put in hardware, jewelry, stationery, candy, a lunch counter, phonographs, radio sets, umbrellas, clocks, and all the rest of it? Some of the larger drug-stores have found that the prescription department is their least profitable one. Still, such a department is necessary to make a store a drug-store, and there is a peculiar drawing power about a drug-store.

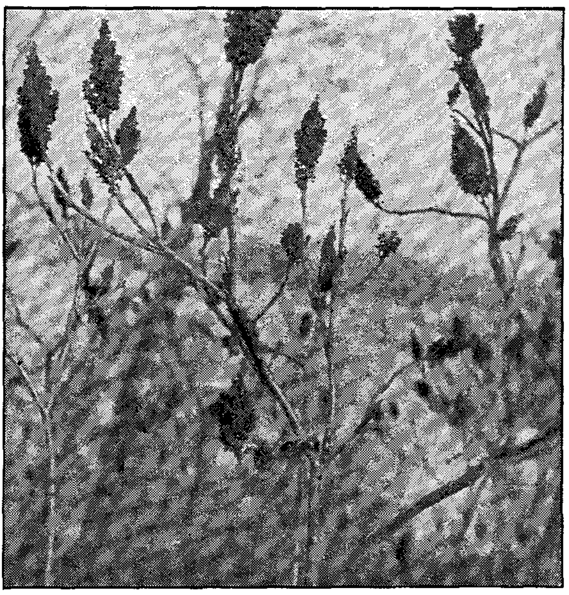
"No one objects to the newspaper humorists. The danger is that unless the public hears the truth now and then it will begin to take jokesmiths seriously and regard the pharmaceutical profession as a band of extortionists. That would be unfortunate."

SUMAC LEMONADE

LEMONADE OR "SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD," may be made from the red fruit of the sumac, we are told in *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis). The common belief that the red-fruited sumacs are poisonous is quite erroneous, we are told, the fruit of the poison sumac being a dirty white. Says *The Bulletin:*

"From the time its berries ripen in midsummer until well into the winter, no bush is more conspicuous along the roadsides of eastern North America than the common sumac. It is so attractive in fruit, particularly when the leaves also turn red after frost, that gardeners have forgiven it for being commonplace and native, and of late years have taken it into their gardens. A very few of the thousands who have seen and admired the brilliant fruits may have tasted them and found that they were distinctly acid, rather like lemon juice with a hint of strawberry or cherry flavoring. Fewer still have learned that they are indeed so lemon-like that we can use them, as did the American Indians, to produce a very refreshing fruit drink which can scarcely be distinguished from genuine lemonade.

"Any of our common red-berried summer-fruiting sumacs may be used: the common staghorn sumac, its milky-juiced relative, the smooth sumac, or the much smaller dwarf sumac. The ade can be made any time after the fruits have ripened until the berries have fallen. The ripeness of the fruits can be tested in several ways, most easily by the smell. When fully ripe they smell surprizingly like red-raspberry jam. It may be that the dark red color adds to the illusion, but no other two materials have ever seemed so strikingly similar in odor as sumac berries warmed by the sun of an August afternoon and freshly made raspberry jam. A more exact method of testing the fruits is by the taste. The fruits are ripe if the finger, when rubbed gently over them, tastes sharply acid, much as tho it had been stuck in a cut lemon."



Courtesy of Missouri Botanical Garden

A NEW SOURCE OF LEMONADE: THE SUMAC

It seems that the flavor in which we are interested is located in the hairs which clothe the fruit, the juice itself being bitter. For this reason one needs to get as much flavor as possible out of the hairs and as little as possible from the rest of the plant. Then about the equipment:

"Little equipment is needed to make the drink: one or two basins or large bowls, a fine-meshed cheese-cloth, and a pitcher of water. Fill one of the bowls partly full of water, take up a single head of sumac and break or brush off the separate berries, working as rapidly as possible. Repeat the process with two or three more heads until the water is fairly full of berries. Then plunge the tips of the fingers into the water and rub the berries briskly between them. Do not squeeze too hard, for the object is not to press out the juice, but to break the tiny hairs on the surface. Rub for a few minutes, then strain the liquid through a double-folded cheese-cloth, sweeten, and dilute to taste.

"If the directions have been followed the flavor may be depended upon. It varies somewhat with the three species used, but may generally be compared to lemonade with a dash of cherry juice. The color is quite another matter. It is never twice the same, and can be anything from a dirty yellow or ruddy brown to a bright rose or orange. Freshly ripened fruit usually gives brighter colors than that collected during the winter, but even here there are too many exceptions to permit a rule.

"'But what about poison sumac,' some one will say, 'is there no danger of getting hold of it by mistake?' None at all, as long as only red-fruited sumacs are gathered. So much has been written and told about 'poison shumacks' and so few people have seen the real article, that in many parts of the country it is commonly believed that red sumacs are the poisonous ones. Fortunately, the true poison sumacs are strikingly different from the red-berried ones. They are swamp-loving shrubs, and are seldom met with by those who have a fear of wet feet. Furthermore, their berries are a dirty white and hang down in open clusters. For them, as for many other poison berries, the rime we learned in childhood is a safe guide:

"'Berries red, have no dread.
Berries white, flee from sight.'"

POWER-TRANSMISSION BY RADIO

THE TRANSMISSION OF POWER BY RADIO for lighting and other industrial purposes has long been discust as a theoretical possibility, but only recently has it been considered as a subject of practical experiment. Such investigation, we are told in the radio section of the New York *Sun,* is now in progress in England, where the General Electric Company is conducting tests with an electron tube having a power input of 30,000 watts, evidently contemplating that a bank of these powerful tubes in series will radiate sufficient energy over a considerable distance for lighting a town or operating the machinery of a factory. We read:

"A report from London to Washington, D. C., concerning these far-reaching preliminary tests states that the research laboratory producing these 30-kilowatt valves or tubes 'are aiming at wave-length far below those at present in commercial use, with the possibility in mind of employing wireless for transmitting power.' This report, however, points out the limiting factor which may defeat such an attempt when it is admitted that power for radio signals is infinitely small compared to that required for lighting and other industrial uses. Despite this admission the experiments are proceeding and the results will be keenly anticipated.

"In the United States there are two schools of thought with respect to power transmission by radio. Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, admits the possibility of sending useful amounts of electric energy from one point to another by radio, but he scoffs at the practicability of such an undertaking, contending that the cost of a power-transmitting station would be prohibitive. He points out that the erection of such a plant would require the wealth of Henry Ford—let us say at least $2,000,000,000.

"Nikola Tesla, the scientific wizard, has long advocated the feasibility of transmitting electric energy from one place to another by radio. His enthusiasm on the subject is without a damper. The ardor of C. Francis Jenkins, a Washington inventor, is hardly less keen, since he claims that with radio masts comparable to the Eiffel Tower he could transmit useful amounts of energy from coast to coast. Recent experiments by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, showing that there is a definite electric potential between the earth and any specified air elevation, are somewhat in accord with these optimistic view-points.

"Transmission of radio power, however, not unlike television, is one of those theoretical things which is entirely feasible in a research laboratory but as a practical achievement it is simply 'marking time.' There is a gap between the research laboratory and the home or factory, which must be, practically and economically, bridged before we light our homes by radio or run our factories by energy flashed from a transmitter 1,000 miles distant. Then, too, as somebody said about television, when the demand is sufficiently great for it some inventor will arise to the occasion of reducing the theory to practise—whether it be power by radio or seeing motion-pictures in the home by the same process."

WHERE CREATION STILL GOES ON

THE "COSMIC RAYS" DISCOVERED by Prof. R. A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, and his demonstration that their source is far outside of the earth, are now familiar to most readers. Professor Millikan also believes that he has shown that they are produced by the union of electrons to form atoms of ordinary matter, and are hence actual "messengers of creation." But where is this creation taking place? In a paper, by himself and G. Harvey Cameron, read before the National Academy of Science, and printed in its *Proceedings* (Baltimore), Professor Millikan gives experimental evidence that it goes on not in stars, or in any place where matter is aggregated, but in space itself—once called "empty space," but now shown, if his theory is correct, to be the seat of quite the most important processes going on in the whole extent of the universe. Say the authors:

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"EMPTY SPACE" IS BUSY

It is the scene of "quite the most important processes going on in the whole extent of the universe," according to Prof. Robert A. Millikan, pictured above, and Mr. G. Harvey Cameron.

"If it may be regarded as established by the evidence heretofore advanced that the cosmic rays are the signals sent out through the heavens of the creation of the common elements out of positive and negative electrons, the next important question to attempt to answer is 'where are these creative processes going on?' To this question there are two different sorts of possible answers, as follows:

"(1) In the stars where pressures, densities, and temperatures may, one or all, be enormously high, or else

"(2) In interstellar space where pressures, densities and temperatures are all extraordinarily low.

"In both of these localities matter exists under extreme and as yet unexplored conditions, and in view of the history of the last thirty years of physics, it would no longer be surprizing if matter were again found to behave in some hitherto unknown and unexpected way as a new field of observation is entered.

"Of the two foregoing alternatives we think it possible to eliminate the first and to establish the second with considerable definiteness, and that for the two following reasons:

"*First.*—If the mere presence of matter in large quantities and at high temperatures favored in any way the atom-building processes which give rise to the cosmic rays, then it is obviously to be expected that the sun, in view of its closeness, would send to the earth enormously more of them than could any other star. But the fact is that all observers are agreed that the change from midday to midnight does not influence at all the intensity of the cosmic rays. This can only mean that the conditions existing in and about the sun, and presumably also in and about other stars as well, are unfavorable to the atom-building processes which give rise to these rays.

"Since, however, the rays do come to us at all times, day and night, and, according to all observers, at least very nearly equally from all directions—according to some, as accurately as they have as yet been able to make the measurements—there is scarcely any escape from the conclusion that the atom-building processes giving rise to the cosmic rays are favored by the conditions existing in interstellar space. We may not only conclude quite definitely that the stars are not the sources of the cosmic rays, but also that the main atom-building processes probably do not take place inside of stars at all.

"*Second.*—The foregoing conclusions may also be arrived at from an entirely different mode of approach, namely, from our measurements of the cosmic rays. The hardest rays which we have observed are completely absorbed in going through 70 meters of water.

"This means that, even if the atom-building processes went on inside a star, the resulting cosmic radiations could not possibly get out, but would all be frittered away in heat before emergence, save in the case of those rays that originated in the star's very outermost skin.

"But we have also found that the total energy coming into the earth's atmosphere in the form of cosmic rays is about one-tenth the total heat and light energy coming to the earth from the stars, exclusive of the sun. This last fact means that if the cosmic rays have their origins within the stars they can not, even at the points of their origin, have an intensity more than ten times that which they have when they reach the earth's atmosphere.

"In other words, if the stars are the sources of the observed cosmic rays, no atom-building processes can be going on in their interiors.

"It is, however, so altogether absurd to suppose that atom-building processes are going on actively at the surface of a star, and down to a depth of a hundred meters, and then suddenly stop there, that we are forced to the conclusion that the observed cosmic rays do *not originate in the stars at all*, but that they must originate under the extreme influences of exactly the opposite sort existing in interstellar space."

These considerations, arising from two entirely new points of view, force the authors to conclude, they say, that the heat output of the stars must be derived from an entirely different source from the atom-building processes which produce the cosmic rays. They consequently believe that the process of energy emission by atom-building does not take place in the stars at all. To quote further:

"Eddington and Jeans have found the source of stellar heat not in an atom-building process, but rather in an atom-annihilating process which they assume to be going on in the interior of stars, positive electrons being thought to be continually transforming their entire mass into ether waves.

"That the atom-building processes responsible for the cosmic rays, as distinct from the atom-destroying process just considered, actually occur, as our experiments definitely show, outside the stars, or at least where the rays produced by them can get to us, and in an energy that is of the same order of magnitude as that of the heat poured out by the star, is an extraordinarily illuminating fact. For it suggests at once the following incomplete cycle, each element in which now has the experimental credentials indicated in the brackets:

"(1) Positive and negative electrons exist in great abundance in interstellar space (see the evidence of the spectroscope).

"(2) These electrons condense into atoms under the influence of the conditions existing in outer space, viz., absence of temperature and high dispersion (see the evidence of the cosmic rays).

"(3) These atoms then aggregate under their gravitational forces into stars (see the evidence of the telescope).

"(4) In the interior of stars, under the influence of the enormous pressures, densities and temperatures existing there, an occasional positive electron, presumably in the nucleus of a heavy atom, falls into complete coincidence with a negative, i.e., transforms its entire mass into an ether pulse the energy of which, when frittered away in heat, maintains the temperature of the star and furnishes most of the supply of light and heat which it pours out (see the evidence of the lifetimes of the stars).

"The foregoing is as far as the experimental evidence enables us to go; but the recent discovery of the second element of the above unfinished cycle, namely, that the supply of positive and negative electrons is being used up continually in the creation of atoms, the signals of whose birth constitutes the cosmic rays, at once raises imperiously the question as to why the process is still going on at all after the eons during which it has apparently been in process—or better, why the building stones of the atoms have not all been used up long ago. And the only possible answer seems to be to complete the cycle, and to assume that these building stones are continually being replenished throughout the heavens by the condensation, with the aid of some as yet wholly unknown mechanism, of radiant heat into positive and negative electrons."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CHEERS FOR THE OLD ORDER OF PLAYS

WHILE THE NEW PLAYS emerge on the New York stage and one reads the critics' reports that rise in a mounting scale of "dirty—dirtier—dirtiest," the quandary is what to report to prospective visitors from out of town of a profitable and not boring evening. Safety first may be hung before the doors of the Garrick Theater, where a new stock company of English players go back into the mid-nineteenth and mid-eighteenth centuries for a composite presentation of Dickens and a writer, George Lillo, more esteemed in his own day than since. Dickens made game of him and his moralistic play, "George Barnwell," a drama that so imprest the British Parliament that they enacted that it should be presented at least once every year as a warning to young apprentices. Prospective visitors are warned that they had better brush up a little on "Nicholas Nickleby" beforehand, or the earliest scenes in the piece may provide some bewilderment before one is launched into the full swing of the amusing burlesque. It may be noted that many of the leading critics were drawn on the opening night to Mae West's latest challenge to police correction, so we turn to one of the other writers, Mr. Jeffrey Holmesdale, of *The World*, giving us an adequate notice:

"Charles L. Wagner, who is this season's standard-bearer for the Garrick Players, hauled up his first curtain Monday night with Sir Nigel Playfair's satire on how the worthy *Vincent Crummles*, that impresario of the English provinces immortalized by Charles Dickens in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' went about his business.

LOOK THEM UP IN DICKENS!

Mr. Folair and *Miss Ninetta Crummles*, out of "Nicholas Nickleby," execute a dance in rehearsal. Victorian exaggeration in burlesque.

"For his frontispiece Sir Nigel allows his audience to file into the auditorium to find the curtain up showing the bare and untidy stage of the Theater Royal, Portsmouth, England—circa 1827.

"In comes the preposterous, ingratiating and totally hambone *Mr. Crummles* leading *Mr. Nickleby* and the half-witted *Smike*. One by one the members of the company arrive. There is the melodramatic *Mrs. Crummles*, who never ceases to act herself hoarse on and off the stage; the infant phenomenon, *Miss Bravassa; Mr. Folair, Mr. Snevellicci*, the *Master Crummles, Mr. Lenville*, et al. And not forgotten was *Mrs. Grudden*, who took the tickets, cleaned the house, acted any part at a moment's notice, and took care of the Crummles family when she had no other duties to perform.

"For this introduction Sir Nigel has used the lines and situations practically as they appear in the novel.

"Then comes the performance of George Lillo's play, 'George Barnwell or The London Merchant,' written in 1731 as a warning to young apprentices against the wiles of London's wicked ladies. The Garrick Theater program records that in the seventeenth century the English Parliament passed a resolution suggesting this play be performed once a year for the good of the nation's youth, and later some benevolent gentleman provided the necessary funds.

"So the audience at the Garrick was afforded a spectacle of *Mr. Crummles* and his troupe playing this piece and generously supplementing the proceedings with harlequinades, hornpipes and songs. (One of these, 'Ode to an Expiring Frog,' was, if memory serves, part of *Mrs. Leo Hunter's* entertainment to the electioneers in 'The Pickwick Papers.')

"By no means least was the introduction of the pump and the two wash-tubs that *Mr. Crummles* had picked up cheap, and which he insisted on being used somewhere in the production. Their appearance brought forth a burst of applause.

"As an epilog the three leading players stept before the curtain in modern clothes, suggesting that when Mr. Dickens wrote about the *Crummleses*, he laughed at them; but in the doing there was a note of applause, a point of view which they in turn suggested to the audience.

"Sir Nigel Playfair's dramatics are entertaining, at times highly so; but there is something about the production that suggests a clever band of players burlesquing the old order of things with their tongues too palpably in their cheeks, giving a deliberate wink at the audience to make sure we knew they were really laughing up their sleeves.

"Also as far as memory serves, Mr. Cruikshank's illustrations showed the *Crummles* troupe to be a tatterdemalion band of irresponsibles as untidy and weather-beaten as the Theater Royal, Portsmouth, itself. This present production tidies them up, supplies a new coat of paint all around, and generally makes them over. Nevertheless, it is a lot of fun and well worth seeing, even if you are not familiar with your 'Nicholas Nickleby.'

"Halliwell Hobbes, who also staged the production, makes an excellent job of *Mr. Crummles*, tho we doubt if that worthy ever acted as well as his impersonator.

"Nell Carter as *Mrs. Crummles* and later *Mrs. Millwood*, the wickedest woman in London, is excellent.

"But the performance of the evening was that of Hugh Miller (he may be remembered for his great performance of *Alfred Jingle* in 'Pickwick') as *Master Crummles*, playing *George Barnwell*, the young apprentice who betrayed his employer for the love of wicked *Mrs. Millwood*, and later perished with her on the gallows for murdering his rich uncle. Mr. Miller has an extraordinary knack of looking like a Cruikshank caricature come to life. And apart from that he should not be allowed to leave Broadway.

"The remainder of the large cast did sterling work in that most difficult of arts—that of good burlesquing of bad acting."

Lest there be those who find more delight in the stark realism of to-day than in superior burlesque of a bygone age (this, too, being a preoccupation of the present-day intelligentsia), we add the somewhat guarded report of Richard Lockridge of *The Sun:*

"It is a play within a play, the chief source of merriment lying in the presentation of 'George Barnwell, or The London Merchant,' and the gay cavorting therein of an excellent cast largely imbued with the quite defensible idea that old moralistic tragedies were screamingly funny. I do not know that new moralistic tragedies are particularly less so, but full theatrical use of that possibility must wait a century or two.

"Now it is very amusing to observe, even through the screen of burlesque, those dramas over which our ancestors perhaps sighed and wept. All the ranting speeches, all the appeals to the audiences, all the impossible virtue and inconceivable vice and the earnest pointings out that good is good and bad is bad, and that the audience is possibly no better than it should be, all the swooning gesture and the saintly eye-making—all these are here, and all are amusing enough."

WHEN THE KIND EMPLOYER IS ROBBED

This scene in "George Barnwell," the play within the play, "When Crummles Played," represents *Mrs. Millwood*, the wickedest woman in London—seen behind the desk—come to tempt *George Barnwell*, as played by Master Crummles (Hugh Miller).

FADING "DEVASTATORS"

VIEWING THORNTON WILDER'S "Bridge of San Luis Rey," as a symptom, one of our elder novelists sees a definite ending of the period of "debunking," which we have harbored in the past decade or more. The book, he says, "is not 'formless, casual, meaningless, like life'; on the contrary, it has a shape as graceful as an urn, and it has a story to tell." "Nothing is satirized, nothing debunked." "The sole concern of the author has been to produce, if he could, a work of art." "With some astonishment we read the strange conclusion: 'There is a land of the living and a land of the dead, and the bridge is love, the only survival, the only meaning.' It is a sentence which might have been written by the Rev. Henry Drummond in 1890." Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison thus looks backward on "the last days of the devastators," and he surmises that these days would have been numbered in a longer past if it were not that "from the American culture clubs and groups of little thinkers, from the towns, villages, hamlets, cross-roads, and haystacks had risen the hungry roar, 'Give us more! More!' " It hasn't seemed to matter a bit, he tells us in *The Yale Review*, that there isn't any more. "It doesn't, apparently, make the smallest difference that everything that can conceivably be said in criticism or satire of American institutions, customs, faiths, tastes, occupations, amusements—shall we frankly put it, the whole 'American scene'?—has long ago been said and said again." Mr. Harrison bids us review the immediate past of the "devastators":

"In the ten years since the war, to go no farther back, how many books by Americans have devoted themselves, in part or whole, to attacking, exposing, deriding, or just laughing at the Americano (or *Homo Americanus*, indifferently) and his ignoble ways and scene? Let the reader as an exercise begin, say, with 'Main Street' and 'These United States,' and, computing backward and forward around the six or seven volumes of 'Prejudices,' try to count his way out to the newest collection of 'Americana,' 'The Great American Band-Wagon,' or such later contributions as may by this time have appeared. Let him by no means forget the historical and biographical works of the 'debunkers.' Let him further try to reckon roughly (for the sands of the sea are no more numerable) the totality of articles, essays, addresses, lectures (how eagerly do we walk miles in the rain, money in hand, and pack the hall to hear them!), symposia, critiques, reviews, skits, skats, squibs, and paragraphs, elaborating the same thesis. If he survive his comptometrics, he is not likely to deny that, in a few brief years, we Americans have rolled up a literature of self-depreciation of absolutely staggering proportions."

This phenomenon, avers Mr. Harrison, is as purely American as P. T. Barnum. "It never appeared, and could not conceivably ever have appeared, anywhere else on the face of the earth. And it is American of this day only." And the sum and substance of the whole message appears to this writer as simply that "commonplace Americans act in a commonplace way."

"Doubtless the reader will think of devastating works which this statement does not quite seem to fit; I believe it will be found that the overwhelming remainder will support it. We are perfectly safe in saying that, in those older countries which some of our writers watch so self-consciously, such an offering would pass absolutely unnoticed—at the most be greeted with a bored, 'Well? What of it?' How, in fact, now that we stop to think of it, do our writers expect commonplace people to act, and why?

"How comes it, then, that in our own country the simple gospel has had so genuine a *succès fou?* I believe that the ultimate secret of this curiosity will be found in a subtle psychological truth—a human truth and, again, American only as to its wholesale applications.

"The devastation movement is in essence reformatory, and Americans are a passionately reformatory people. We are aware that leaders of the movement warmly deny that it is reformatory; that, perhaps with instinctive defense mechanics, they make reform and reformers the special butts of their gibes; and that the cannier of them are often at pains to declare that 'some things can't be made any better.' However, it is difficult to see that all this makes any difference. If the prudent disclaimers were true, then all the uproar and verbal massacring would stand disclosed as just a rather childish game of mental skittles, mildly entertaining to wits and 'wisecrackers,' perhaps, but without the smallest interest for the average, earnest-minded American to whom, in fact, the movement nowadays most strongly appeals. This average follower not only pays the movement a finer compliment but also shows a sounder intuition of the truth when he understands that all the noise is, in fact, about something, and is intended to produce some result. The hoped-for result, as already stated, is to present us with freer, richer, and more interesting lives."

The Roosevelt era had its devastators also, tho they dealt with cities, packing-houses, frenzied finance, Standard Oil, or the Senate. But where are these snows of yesterday? Now we are only served the "Shame of the American Father and Mother, Shame of Ohio Vulgarians, Shame of the Kiwanis." It may be said that the Rooseveltians did produce results—"while our allegedly bigger and better shame writers have as yet produced only verbal, or vocal, results." Proceeding:

"I think that this does the contemporary reformers a considerable injustice; for example, the effects they have produced upon the social body by their preachings of liberty of conduct and of manners, while of course unmeasurable, are probably far-reaching. However, it must be owned that there is a difference; and for my part I prefer to attribute it purely to the fact that our own devastators have made so great a hit with their opening number that they would hardly be able to proceed to the second stage of their program, even if they had one. At least, it is conceivable that, when empty seats succeed to standing-room and encores yield to hecklings, they may yet get on to answering some of the practical questions that now perplex us—for example: how they want us average Americans to amuse ourselves on Sunday afternoons, what the members of Rotary Clubs should do in the hour-a-week they now spend in lunching and joking together, and what shoe-drummers ought to talk about in Pullman smoke-rooms.

"Again, Americans are peculiarly sensitive in all matters relating to their national or personal culture. An incurably hopeful people, we are not merely moved by the general passion to make things better; as individuals, as Americanos, we wistfully long for 'the best.' The instant the individual American has sufficiently prospered in this world's goods, he turns his simple yearnings to his refinement, his culture, and his taste. This we instinctively recognize as our weak side. However strong and silent, red-blooded, two-fisted, and conquering we may deem ourselves in commerce or action, in all matters pertaining to culture, we are self-conscious, lacking in confidence, anxious, and 'inferior.' Of becoming pride we keep no trace. So it is that we are pitifully ready to flock to any one who seems, if only by assuming a loud, insulting attitude toward us, to know what's wrong with us.

"From this point of view, the popularity of the movement corresponds accurately with the enormous demand for the Amaze-the-Waiter-with-Perfect-French courses and the She-Thought-Filet-Mignon-Was-a-Fish books. The devastators are thus seen as the Emily Posts of our elementary esthetics. They teach the half-educated which cultural forks not to use. As the ranks of the half-educated in America are continuously augmented from the influxes of Europe's surplus populations, the hopeful clientele is the more bountifully replenished.

"The movement has also powerfully appealed to all Americans of intellectual or artistic leanings who somehow haven't done very well with their talents. In the old Puritan days, it was the tendency of our sires to put the blame for failure upon weakness of character or conduct, or even—dare we say—insufficiency of talent. The new school, practically never mentioning character or conduct and laying all the emphasis on unfavorable, or American, environment, has removed from the scene these painful, really religious features. The movement has shown each frustrate soul how to believe, and mention to every bystander throughout his days, that he would have had a very brilliant life indeed, if Omaha had been more like Paris."

THE CLOWN AND HIS FOSTER CHILDREN

Worn out with work, the *Clown*, who has sacrificed to bring up the children, faints after his act, and is revived by his solicitous friends, the "Four Devils," who are seen in rehearsal garb.

AN ARTIST AMONG DIRECTORS

AMONG THE MOVIES OF RECENT YEARS "The Last Laugh" is perhaps oftenest given the high mark. So when a movie is praised, it is generally the director who gains the credit. F. D. Murnau did "The Last Laugh," and his latest achievement, "Four Devils," comes in for almost equal praise. Produced at the Gaiety Theater, New York, on October 3, it reveals characters that are real, humor that is natural, and pathetic events that occur in every-day life. Nowhere, perhaps, can this fortunate combination be found better than in the circus, and this is the *mise-en-scène* of "Four Devils." Mordaunt Hall, in the New York *Times*, pays this tribute to Murnau:

"From this sawdust story one gains the impression that Mr. Murnau exerts an amazing influence over his players, and where one might think he is digressing it soon turns out that he has something important to tell. He links his comedy expertly with the scenes that come before and after. He gives striking effects that are a part of the showman's life. There's nobody he neglects, and it might be said that he is just as assiduous in his guidance of the dressing-room menial as he is of the principals. He has selected his cast so that they, so far as is possible, suit the characters. He depicts sympathy, cruelty, fear and courage in relatively few scenes, so that from the time the chronicle starts one is absorbed in the happenings and the actions of the characters."

He achieves a triumph in moviedom in making one forget the actors and think of the characters. Reviewing the story:

"In the early scenes Mr. Murnau deals with Cecchi's Circus, run by a brutal drunkard. Two boys, *Charles* and *Adolf*, are brought to *Cecchi* by an elderly woman, who tells the leering owner of the small circus that their father was an acrobat. She asks whether *Cecchi* can train them, for she is no longer able to care for them. Time passes from one stage to another until two little girls, *Marion* and *Louise*, then under the wing of the old clown, appear with *Charles* and *Adolf* as the 'Four Devils.' They prosper and soon perform in a circus in Paris. There are some compelling scenes depicting the exterior of the circus with the electric-light signs calling attention to the 'Four Devils.' These acrobats go aloft in the circus, clad in velvet caps and cloaks. As they are hoisted up to their respective trapezes, the cloaks flutter to the sawdust below.

The climax is *Marion's* fall. It happens on the night when the 'Four Devils' do their act without a net. One rather wonders why they should go through this act without a net on the last night, but they do.

"Miss Gaynor's acting is effective. She portrays the little soul who loves *Charles*, no matter what happens. Barry Norton is capital as the younger male acrobat. Nancy Drexel gives an excellent portrayal as the second girl acrobat. J. Farrell Macdonald, who made a hit in 'The Iron Horse,' attracts much sympathy in his portrait of the old *Clown*. But of players, congratulating one after another, one could go through the whole list and they probably all know that they owe a great deal to that artist among directors, F. W. Murnau."

Adding some further words from Irene Thirer in *The Daily News:*

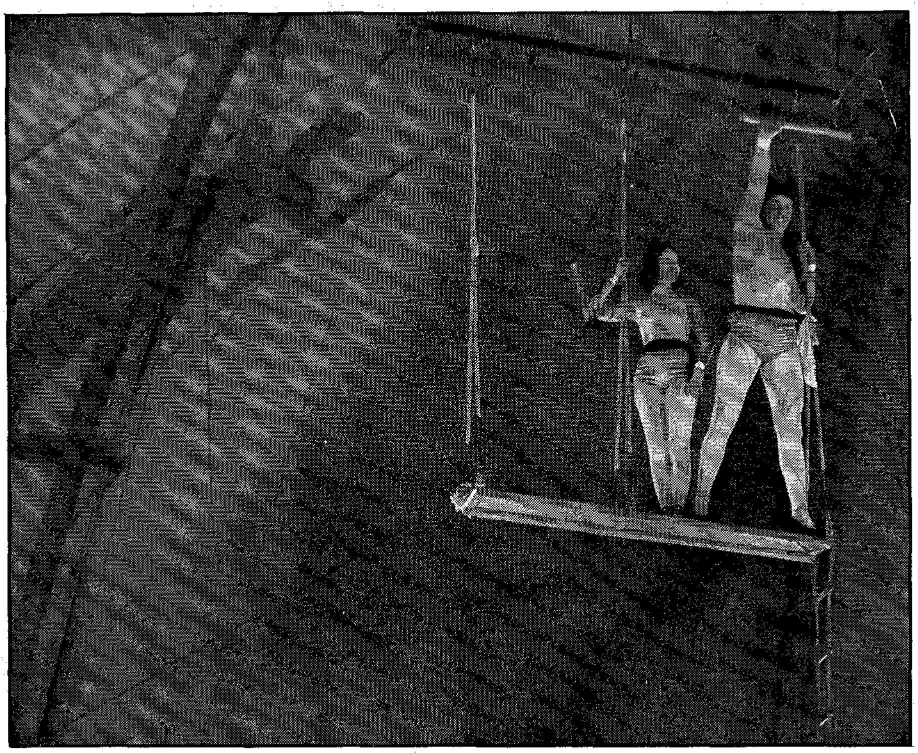
"Perhaps there's a tiny false note in the cast. Mary Duncan's performance as the woman of the tale who makes life miserable for two formerly blissful young persons—Janet and Charles—is a bit overdone. As far as the selection of Miss Duncan for the rôle is concerned, Murnau showed wise judgment.

"We should mention right here and now that our Mr. Murnau's choice of Phillipe DeLacy, Jack Parker, Dawn O'Day and Anita Fremault to portray the 'four devils' as children, is absolutely amazing. Never before have we seen youngsters resemble as closely the feature players they were impersonating at the start of a film. Especially little Dawn O'Day, who grows up into Janet Gaynor.

"There is the delightful Murnau touch throughout. The man who makes you feel the action of his script, without placing it too obviously before your eyes, without unreeling title after descriptive title.

"The thrill feature of the troupe's acrobatic endeavors is a jump from the dome of the circus, through a flaming ring to the trapeze below. In this scene Janet and Charles are concerned.

"As we understand, Murnau was all for a conclusion in which these two sweethearts—over whose lives this other woman has cast an ugly spell—do not find renewed love and happiness. On the Fox lot, just as they had suggested that the director give his 'Sunrise' the customary happy ending, so they manifested the same preference regarding 'Four Devils.'"



READY FOR THE LEAP

Charles (Charles Morton) and *Marion* (Janet Gaynor), the lovers, astonish by their acrobatic feats. Their hair-raising act is to leap through a hoop of fire.

THE COVER—Suitable to the season is the picture of our cover, tho we must go to foreign climes for this picturesque harvester of the apple and the grape. Italy is obviously the artist's inspiration, not only in type but in the gorgeous color with which he has invested this picture. Mr. Rolshoven was born in Detroit in 1858. He first became a pupil at Cooper Union, New York, then proceeded to Düsseldorf, Munich, and later worked under the American Frank Duveneck in Florence, and Robert-Fleury in Paris. His long activities have brought him membership in art societies of Europe and America, and his pictures hang in many galleries, particularly in the West. His home is in Florence, Italy.

"PUGNACIOUS PLAYGOERS"

IF THERE IS ENOUGH REBELLION left in New York against lewd and profane plays, the opposition element in theater audiences might take a hint from a newly organized "Pugnacious Playgoers Association" in Paris. This is a title invented for them, however, by René, the vivacious Paris correspondent of the London *Bystander*. "They do not appear to have even concerned themselves with the minor matter of a name," he reports; but they "have set out to solve the theater 'crisis' of Paris," and:

"There is to be nothing of the lemon-colored kid gloves or scented *billets-doux* about them. They are patterning themselves on Hercules, when he was invited to mop up the stables, and they are rolling up their sleeves and turning up the bottoms of their trousers. I begin to pity the playwrights, producers, and managers.

"But it can not be denied that these prospective victims have been warned. Playgoers have appealed to them for months past, almost for years, to put on something that would be worth while from the spectators' point of view, and not merely be the outcome of a combine with some fourth-rate actress who was able to maneuver a production in which she was presented as a *vedette,* just because she had a wealthy admirer who was ready to provide the manager with 'profits' in advance, and would pay an author to write a play around her.

"The Pugnacious Playgoers will insist that such pieces shall be taken off—*et plus vite que ça.* They will formulate the request verbally at first, but the president himself has announced that he does not expect any of the managers to heed any verbal solicitation. So the request being duly ignored, the Pugnacious Playgoers will go to the theater in battle order—they are already 1,000 strong—and, after paying for their seats like ordinary spectators, will organize a *chahut* that will speedily compel the erring manager to change the bill.

"I have a certain amount of sympathy with the P. Ps., because we really have had a lot to put up with from some of the Paris managers, yet I see a disquieting weakness in the scheme. The P. Ps., unquestionably, are about to do battle in the interests of the public, but, after all, they are self-appointed, or self-constituted, and it is not exactly certain that they can, in every instance, represent the taste of the whole public, even tho they be 1,000 strong."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CHURCH GROWING BY MILLIONS

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP in the United States has increased over a million and a quarter a year for ten years, according to a Federal census. It would seem, then, we are assured, that the Church is not only not suffering with pernicious anemia, as some of our diagnosticians had feared, but is radiating with health and rapidly growing. The Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy, which it was thought would thin the ranks, seems to have had the opposite effect. "In a time of somewhat sweeping change in religious views," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it deserves note that the number of adherents to religious denominations should have grown so fast. Their proportionate increase has exceeded that of the population as a whole. While the entire population rose by some 17 or 18 per cent., the number of the religious rose by more than 30 per cent." In 1926, according to the official report of the Department of Commerce, there were 213 religious bodies, with 231,983 organizations and 54,624,976 members, as compared with 200 denominations reporting 226,718 organizations and 41,936,854 members in 1916, or a gain in membership of 12,698,122.

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP OF TWENTY-THREE RELIGIOUS BODIES

	MEMBERSHIP		
	1926	*1916*	*Increase*
All denominations	54,624,976	41,926,854	12,698,122
Adventist bodies	146,177	114,915	31,262
Baptists	8,440,922	7,153,313	1,287,609
Brethren, German Baptists (Dunkers)	158,248	133,626	24,622
Christian Church	112,795	118,737	d5,942
Church of Christ, Scientist	202,098	....	....
Churches of Christ	433,714	317,937	115,777
Congregational Churches	881,696	809,236	72,460
Disciples of Christ	1,377,595	1,226,028	151,567
Eastern Orthodox Churches	259,394	249,840	9,554
Evangelical Church	206,080	210,530	d4,450
Evangelical Synod of North America	314,518	339,853	d25,335
Friends	110,422	112,982	d2,560
Jewish Congregations	4,087,357	357,135	3,730,222
Latter Day Saints	606,561	462,329	144,232
Lutheran bodies	5,258,623	2,464,538	2,794,085
Methodist	8,070,619	7,165,575	905,044
Presbyterian bodies	2,626,284	2,255,626	370,658
Protestant Episcopal	1,859,086	1,092,821	766,265
Reformed bodies	617,551	....	....
Roman Catholic	18,605,003	15,721,815	2,883,188
Unitarian	60,152	82,515	d22,363
United Brethren bodies	395,885	....	....
Universalists	54,957	58,566	d3,609

d indicates decrease.

Even with a discount for the case of the rise in the Jewish total—explained further on in this article—the increase in the number of religious adherents, continues *The Eagle*, "affords a contrast to recent tendencies toward less difficult doctrine and toward controversy over belief. The adherents of liberalization will find in the figures an occasion to press their view that liberal doctrine lends vitality to church life." Referring to the relatively greater growth in church membership than in population, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* observes in a spirit of congratulation:

> "And this during these ten years of social and economic upheaval that, as many thought, seemed to be undermining the moral foundations of society everywhere. Surely a growing Church, a Church that is growing faster than the people it serves, is not a declining Church."

Similarly, the Schenectady *Union-Star* says that this gain of nearly thirteen million in the membership of the churches should offset much of the loose talk about the loss of power in religious organizations. "There is," says *The Union-Star*, "something back of this besides blind, unreasoning adherence to a mysterious symbolism. There is indication that a considerable cross-section of the American population, perhaps the preponderant weight of best public opinion, is affiliated with some faith or other." To go on:

> "At all events, tho many have been pessimistic about the religious influence in this country, churches are far from being as 'dead' as some have believed. On the contrary, they appear to have weathered current criticism as well as they weathered fierce attacks in earlier periods. If anything, churches are more vitally at the heart of social, philanthropic and charitable projects now than at any previous time. It must be remembered that many projects which were started and animated by churches have now been taken over by the public. The community chest, for example, consists of eighteen philanthropies. The charitable motive in healing the sick, in sheltering helpless children, in caring for the weak and aged—all these various agencies were originally motivated by impulses that had their rise—directly or indirectly—in religious teachings."

The report for 1916 includes statistics for 200 denominations, nineteen of which are not shown at this census, says the statement of the Department of Commerce. Some have joined other denominations and their statistics are included with the denominations they have joined; others are out of existence. There are thirty-two denominations shown at this census not reported in 1916. All of them are not new, however, as a number were created by divisions in denominations which were shown as units in 1916. A large increase is shown also in the financial outlay of the churches. At the census of 1926 the total expenditures were $814,371,529, as compared with $328,809,999 in 1916. This item, we read, includes the amount expended for salaries, repairs, etc., payments on church debts, benevolences, including home and foreign missions, denominational support, and sums contributed for all other purposes. The value of church edifices in 1926 was $3,842,577,133, as compared with $1,676,600,582 in 1916. This item includes any building used mainly for religious services, together with the land on which it stands, and all furniture and furnishings owned by the church and actually used in connection with church services. All figures, it is noted in the report, are preliminary and subject to correction. A comparative table of membership figures for twenty-three religious groups appears in the middle of this page.

The churches range in size all the way from the Theosophical Society of New York, independent, with one church and fifty-five members in 1926, to the Roman Catholic Church, which had in that year 18,940 churches and 18,605,003 members, and was the largest denomination in the country. And whereas the membership in the smallest denomination, the Theosophical Society of New York, fell off from seventy-two with one church in

1916, that of the Roman Catholic Church increased from 15,721,815 in 1916, with 17,375 churches, the gain being 1,565 churches and 2,883,188 members over the ten-year period. A close second to the Roman Catholic gain was that made by Lutheran bodies, which advanced in membership from 2,464,538 in 1916 to 5,258,623 in 1926, a net increase of 2,794,085, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The Lutherans embraced twenty-two groups in 1926, as contrasted with seventeen in 1916. Baptist bodies, as a whole, rank next to the Roman Catholics in total membership, all Baptist bodies having 8,440,922 in 1926, as compared with 7,153,313 in 1916. In this group the Southern Baptist Convention is largest, with 2,708,870 members in 1916 and 3,524,378 in 1926. The Northern Baptist Convention increased from 1,244,705 members in 1916 to 1,289,966 in 1926. Negro Baptists in 1916 numbered 2,938,579 and 3,196,623 in 1926. Methodist bodies embraced nineteen groups, with a total membership of 8,070,619 in 1926, compared with 7,165,575 in 1916. The largest of these groups was the Methodist Episcopal Church, with 3,717,785 members in 1916 and 4,080,777 in 1926. Next came the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with 2,114,479 members in 1916 and 2,487,694 in 1926. The nine groups of Presbyterian bodies had an aggregate membership of 2,626,284 in 1926, as compared with 2,255,626 in 1916, the bulk of the membership being in the Presbyterian Church of the United States of North America, which had 1,894,030 members in 1926, compared with 1,625,817 in 1916. Jewish congregations had 2,953 synagogs with 4,087,357 members in 1926, compared with 1,619 synagogs with 357,135 members in 1916, an explanation of the latter figure being that it included "seat-holders and contributors only." Among the Protestant bodies observers will note that the two liberal denominations, the Unitarians and Universalists, suffered a decrease in membership, the former by more than 22,000.

WHERE SCIENCE ENDS

NEWTON HAD NO DOUBT that he possest a soul, Pasteur regarded his discovery of germs only as further proof of the all-powerful wisdom that is above us, and his study of the atom has not shaken the faith of Millikan, writes Francis Boak Carter in the New York *Herald Tribune* magazine. Indeed, Mr. Carter asserts there is no conflict between science and religion. Science, he says, concerns itself only with studying the laws governing the universe. It has no private knowledge in matters of faith, and any dictum it might pronounce on such matters is worth no more than that from any other source. Nor do its discoveries invalidate belief in God. And if new discoveries invalidate old theories, it does not follow that faith is lost in the exchange. "Think," says Mr. Carter, "of the extraordinary discoveries of modern astronomical science which enable us to analyze the composition of the distant stars as accurately as a piece of steel can be assayed in the laboratory. Pupin and Sir Oliver Lodge, great scientists as they are in the electrical field, have not failed to find God," and he goes on:

> "I remember that shortly after Madame Curie isolated radium, a well-known physicist came to me and said: 'This newly discovered substance gives off heat—that means all the laws of physics are wrong and my life-work has been thrown away.' He never did anything worth while after that, so great was his disappointment.
>
> "But Madame Curie went to work to investigate the question entirely without emotions. She had not lost faith in her science and faith in her soul. First she found out how much heat radium gave off, and then that it gave it off constantly at the same rate. She knew then that there must be some novel change going on in this radium.
>
> "Then Rutherford and others took up the task, showed that rays were given off from radium, and finally showed that an actual gas was procured, and that this gas was one which had been first discovered in the sun and recently found in our own atmosphere. They counted these gas particles which came from the radium by one of the most ingenious pieces of apparatus ever invented, and then an Englishman, working quietly in a laboratory in Cambridge, showed that these particles could be made visible as they bumped around the molecules of the air in a glass tube. Thus for the first time it was proved that an atom could break up into fragments which could be made visible.
>
> "So the work went on, until it was shown that the old laws of physics were perfectly true, and that a process hitherto unknown had yielded to the ingenuity of the human mind."

Do all these things make one less reverent than Newton? asks Mr. Carter. If the removal of a portion of its brain prevents an animal from moving its foreleg, or a hemorrhage in the brain causes a human being to lose intelligence, is it proved that the brain is the only thing, and that there is no soul?

UPON A HILL

By Miriam LeFevre Crouse

THREE men shared death upon a hill,
But only one man died;
The other two—
A thief and God Himself—
Made rendezvous.

Three crosses still
Are borne up Calvary's Hill,
Where Sin still lifts them high:
Upon the one, sag broken men
Who, cursing, die;
Another holds the praying thief,
Or those who, penitent as he,
Still find the Christ
Beside them on the tree.

—*The Christian Century, Chicago.*

> "Not at all. It shows only that the brain is the means by which the soul communicates with the outer world. The brain is a filing and telephone system which runs automatically when well-supplied with blood. Fortunately, most of the things which we do are reflex. Part of the brain is a labor-saving device by which we can live, digest our food, sleep, and walk about.
>
> "But there is a higher part of the brain which does think and which is not a simple reflex, which carries all of the musical, artistic and poetic aspirations and emotions and all of those special qualities of the spirit which distinguish man from an earthworm. . . .
>
> "We may analyze chemically, but we analyze only dead material. . . . The scientist may measure the activities of the brain and may study its reactions. He may conduct intelligence tests, but all he is doing is testing the efficiency of the automatic telephone system through which the soul sends its messages to the outer world."

He forgets too often that his laws are merely momentary statements of what we now know, says Mr. Carter. The views of great physicists are final for the moment. His views on whether there is a soul and a higher power, or an after life, have no more value than the views of the simplest human creature. So—

> "While there is no reason why a professor, even of physics, should not be permitted to air his views on Prohibition and finance, or even on child welfare, and express his feelings concerning life now and hereafter, the fact that he is a competent physicist gives him no private knowledge concerning matters of which physics knows nothing, questions which are, after all, matters of faith, and faith is for the individual and his relation with those infinite powers of the divine which can not be weighed or measured."

GOVERNOR SMITH'S RELIGION

IF GOVERNOR SMITH IS DEFEATED for the Presidency, says a prominent Protestant journal, he will be defeated, not because he is a Catholic, but because he is a wet. Nevertheless the secular press carries almost daily news stories of not only covert, but overt, attacks on Governor Smith because of his religious faith. This phase of the campaign, significant if for no reason other than that it marks the first time that a Roman Catholic has been nominated for the highest office within the gift of the people, is part of the record. As such it will find a place in history and, therefore, is noted in these columns. The issue is on whether the religious affiliation of Governor Smith would prevent him, if he were elected, from discharging his obligation to support the Constitution and the free institutions of America.

A circular issued by Oliver D. Street, Republican National Committeeman for Alabama, declares, we read, that the Catholic Church is a "very live and vital issue" in the Presidential campaign, tho he adds: "I do not mean that the religious beliefs and practises of the Roman Catholic Church or of Governor Smith are involved." Then he goes on, as the circular is quoted by the Associated Press:

> "The Roman Catholic Church traditionally and historically has always stood and does now stand for certain political, civil, and social principles.
>
> "Among these purely political principles for which every Bishop of Rome (i. e., the Pope) has declared that the Roman Catholic Church stands are:
>
> "The union of Church and State, with the State subordinate to the Church; opposition to religious liberty; opposition to freedom of speech; opposition to freedom of thought and conscience; opposition to freedom of the press.
>
> "In a struggle in Smith's breast between the Democratic party and the Roman Catholic Church for the control of Smith's actions, the Democratic party would find itself impotent."

Under the heading, "Why Protestants Are Prejudiced Against Roman Catholics," Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor for thirty years of the Broadway Congregational Church in New York City, writes, among other things, in *The Christian Index*, official organ of the Baptists of Georgia, that—

> "Multitudes of Protestants are afraid of the Roman Catholic Church because of what the Popes have said in regard to the relations of Church and State. The Pope is called the 'Vicar of Christ.' He alone is supposed to speak for Christ. What he says is binding on all the faithful. We know what the Popes have said. Their encyclicals are public property.
>
> "All the Roman Catholic laymen of the United States are a mere cipher when it comes to deciding what shall be believed and what shall be done. It is because all these highest matters are held tight in the fist of a coterie of Spanish and Italian ecclesiastics that many American Protestants are not at all quiet in their mind in regard to the future."

Again, declaring that tolerance is "running wild in America to-day and becoming absolutely intolerant," *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) says in a long leading article:

> "To see no difference between Protestant denominations and a church that claims temporal domain and has its own special diplomatic representative at the courts of many nations, is to be unable to think intelligently on the subject. And to say that one is not entitled to take into consideration the fact of a man's religious outlook and idealism in estimating his qualifications for any office is to be guilty of as rank intolerance as to a sert that a man's religious faith is the only thing to be considered. A man's outlook on life—social, economic, political, and religious outlook—is of primary consequence, as it has much to do with all that he thinks and is; and the voter has a right to consider them all in weighing the man. But if Governor Smith is defeated for the Presidency, as we hope he will be, he will be defeated because he is a wet, and not because he is a Catholic."

"Any one has a perfectly legal and moral right to vote against a candidate because he is a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian, a Methodist or a Mormon, if his conscience bids him so to do," declares *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburgh), which says, however, that it is against Governor Smith, not because he is a Roman Catholic, but because he is wet.

Now to the other side. Following Governor Smith's speech at Oklahoma City denouncing the "underground campaign" against him, John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, quoted utterances from four eminent prelates of the Roman Catholic Church on the questions involved. They are, as we quote them from the New York *Times:*

> "Archbishop Ireland: 'To Priest, to Bishop or to Pope, who should attempt to rule in matters civil and political, to influence the citizen beyond the range of their own orbit of jurisdiction that are the things of God, the answer is made: 'Back to your own sphere of right and duties, back to the things of God.'
>
> "Cardinal Gibbons: 'In matters concerning the civil welfare, or that of his country, every Roman Catholic is as free as any other citizen to act as his wisdom and conscience dictate.'
>
> "Cardinal Newman: 'Were I a soldier or sailor in her Majesty's service in a just war, and should the Pope suddenly bid all Catholics to retire from her service, I should not obey him.'
>
> "Bishop England of Charleston, South Carolina: 'Let the Pope and Cardinals and all the powers of the Catholic world united make the least encroachment on that Constitution, we will protect it with our lives. Summon a general council. Let that council interfere in a mode of our electing but a turnkey in a prison—we deny the right; we reject the usurpation.'"

"These statements," says Mr. Raskob, as *The Times* quotes him, "clearly show that the citizens of America have nothing to fear in the way of Catholic religious domination in American civil or political affairs through the election of a Roman Catholic to the Presidency." Furthermore:

> "There has not been a single instance pointed to indicate that the slightest attempt was made on the part of the Catholic Church to interfere one iota in Governor Smith's administration of the affairs of New York State during the eight years that he has been its Chief Executive. Nor have any such charges ever been made against Roman Catholics who have occupied high judicial positions throughout the length and breadth of our country, including the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court, during the entire history of the country."

In a letter to the New York *Herald Tribune*, Patrick F. Scanlan, managing editor of *The Tablet*, a Roman Catholic weekly published in Brooklyn, quotes Bishop O'Reilly of Fargo, North Dakota, as saying in an address to 10,000 Catholics:

> "You will find no Catholic prelate, or any one who has a right to speak in the name of the Catholic Church, denouncing the candidate of one of the great parties and indorsing the candidate of the other. Under every President the Church has made splendid progress, and in her labors to extend the kingdom of God she never encountered any oppressive legislation. She is bound up with no party politics, and no voice that you are bound to respect will ever speak to you otherwise than I am speaking. My advice to you, then, is this: Cast your vote for the candidate who in your opinion has the clearest light to do good and who has the courage to follow that light."

From outside the Roman Catholic pale comes a strong statement from Ralph Adams Cram, noted architect, a non-Catholic, who in a letter to *The Commonweal*, a Roman Catholic weekly published in New York City, writes:

> "During the past forty years I have had the privilege not only of traveling, but of living for considerable periods of time, in many Catholic countries, notably in Spain, the most Catholic of all, not even excepting Ireland, Belgium, and Mexico. In Spain I found the most democratic society, the greatest liberty of action, and the most evangelical religion of all the countries I know. I believe my experience will be endorsed by others who have had the same opportunities. The campaign against Catholicism emanates from those who know little or nothing, through personal experience, either of Catholic countries or of Catholics. They inherit a body of gross superstitions from a long line of equally ill-informed ancestors, and these are fortified by partizan 'histories' and the irresponsible lucubrations of 'reformed priests and escaped nuns' operating 'for revenue only.'"

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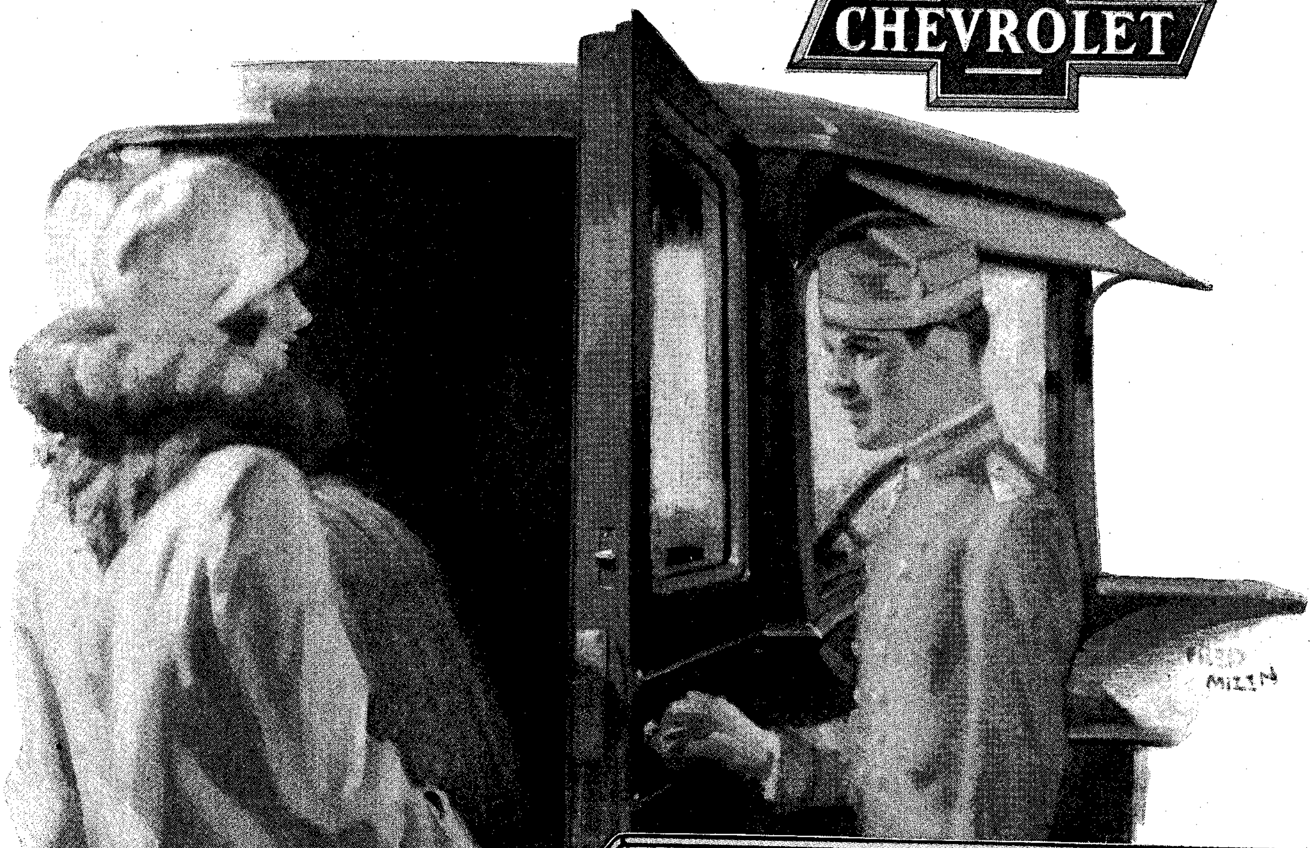

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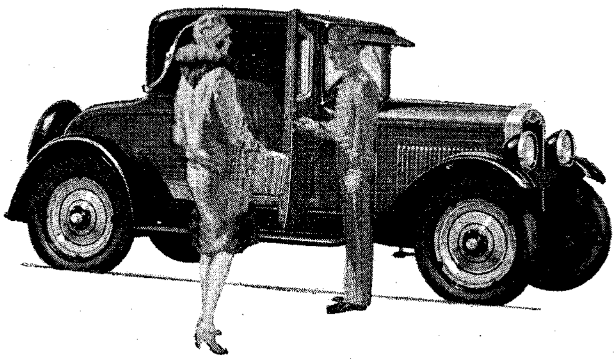

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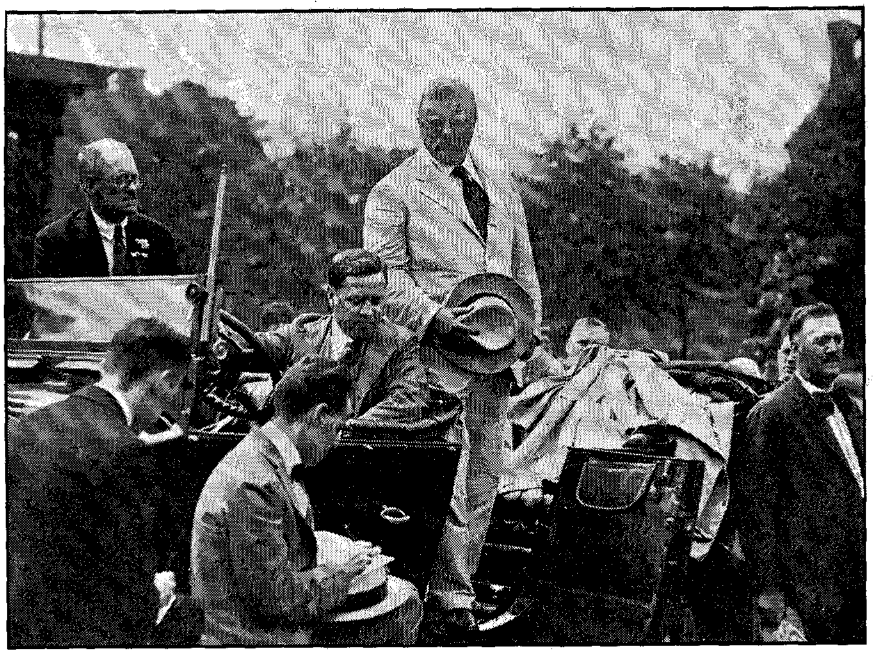
DUTIES AND DANGERS OF PRESIDENTIAL GUARDIANS

A GREAT MISSILE WAS HURTLING toward the President of the United States, as if aimed with deadly intention and skill. A loaded street-car out of control was rushing down the hill, certain, the alert Secret Service man saw, to reach the crossing at the same instant as the Chief Executive's carriage. Disaster had loomed up too suddenly to be sidestept, for the carriage was just at the edge of the tracks. A moment before this had been a gala day for North Adams, Massachusetts, we learn from Boyden Sparkes in *The Elks Magazine*. The distinguished visitor sat in his carriage, his teeth flashing in a constant smile for the crowds shouting, "Hurrah for Teddy!" For, we discover, it was the late President Roosevelt's life which was in peril on this occasion. A trolley track ran parallel to the road along which the President traveled in his carriage, and a street-car, loaded with people eager to see the nation's leader, was keeping pace with the procession. But just as the carriage came to the crossing of the road and the tracks, the car went out of control and came dashing down upon the helpless official party. Mr. Sparkes continues, showing the devotion to duty of the Secret Service man who was with Roosevelt:



IT WASN'T EASY TO GUARD "TEDDY"

Colonel Roosevelt's hail-fellow-well-met attitude toward the whole human race kept his Secret Service shadows ever on the anxious seat, but they were not often caught napping.

> Bill Craig, one of the Secret Service operatives, was riding on the box with the coachman of Roosevelt's carriage. He was there to watch out for emergencies; and, true to his training, he saw the danger of the terrific speed with which the car was sweeping down the hill. He knew it was going to hit the carriage. There was no time to get the President out of the way. Frantically Bill Craig stood up in the box waving his arms and yelling at the motorman. He did not realize, of course, that the car was out of control. There still was time for Craig to jump to safety. He was agile enough, beyond question, for he was the champion broadswordsman of the United States, a man of admirable physique. When the crash came Craig was pitched beneath the car and mangled beyond recognition. Why had he not jumped? It would have been as impossible for a true Secret Service man to abandon his post to save his own skin as it would be for a mother to leave her child in such a fix. I can think of no better phrase to explain this constant, self-sacrificing guardianship of the President than that it transcends maternal solicitude. There was an unhealthy pallor under the bronzed skin of "Teddy" as he was helped from the carriage, but he insisted he had been merely bruised. Nevertheless, a day or so later, his physician ordered him to cancel the rest of his traveling schedule and return to Washington. One of his legs had been injured more severely than was generally suspected. It was just another example of the unexpected.

The efforts of the Secret Service to guard the President and his family are discust by the writer in much detail and with many examples. Accidents such as the one which so nearly proved fatal for President Roosevelt can not be foreseen and averted. But many annoyances—from cranks, fanatics, job seekers, and social climbers—can be and are. And these precautions, which the law requires the Secret Service to take, are sometimes offensive to those who do not understand the necessity for them. The President himself can not get rid of the Secret Service, as this incident of the Harding Administration, related by Mr. Sparkes, will show:

> At a dinner-table in a lovely home in a Southern city recently, my hostess, aware that I, as a newspaper correspondent, had been thrown in contact with the late President of the United States and his wife, opened the subject by saying,
>
> "Of course, you heard about the unpleasant occurrence in connection with their visit here a few years ago?"
>
> "Not a word," I retorted.
>
> "You didn't?" She seemed a bit skeptical. "I know all about this, because I was present. The woman in whose home it occurred is one of my close friends. It had been made perfectly clear before the Hardings arrived that the luncheon was to be strictly intimate. The woman who was to entertain Mrs. Harding explicitly stated that no office-holders, no local attachés of the Government were to be at the table. The guest list had been restricted to a small group of the most prominent women of the city. Then what do you suppose happened?"
>
> I could not hazard even a guess.
>
> "Well, she was late for one thing, but we excused that because we understood how difficult it was to keep to a schedule of appointments. Her automobile swung into the driveway and under the porte-cochère. We could hear the sputtering of the motor-cycles of the traffic-squad men. Then Mrs. Harding entered, and with her she brought a swarm of Secret Service men, who simply took possession of the house."
>
> Seeing my blank expression, my hostess repeated parts of her story to give it emphasis.
>
> "Don't you see? It was an intimate little luncheon; nothing official about it, and she brought that gang of men into the home of my friend. I tell you they went all over it, guarded the doors, stood in the halls and simply destroyed the effect of intimacy which it had been intended to create. I think it was horrid of her to bring those men—policemen, you might say."
>
> It was then that I exprest myself.
>
> "Mrs. Harding," I said dogmatically, "had nothing to do with it. Nor would Mrs. Coolidge, or the ladies who will succeed her, in years to come, as mistress of the White House. When the President travels he is entirely in the hands of the Secret Service, and so is his wife. The Secret Service is charged by law with his safety."

Maniacs, cranks with weird obsessions, office-seekers, camera-men, and other pests are "as nothing in estimating nuisance

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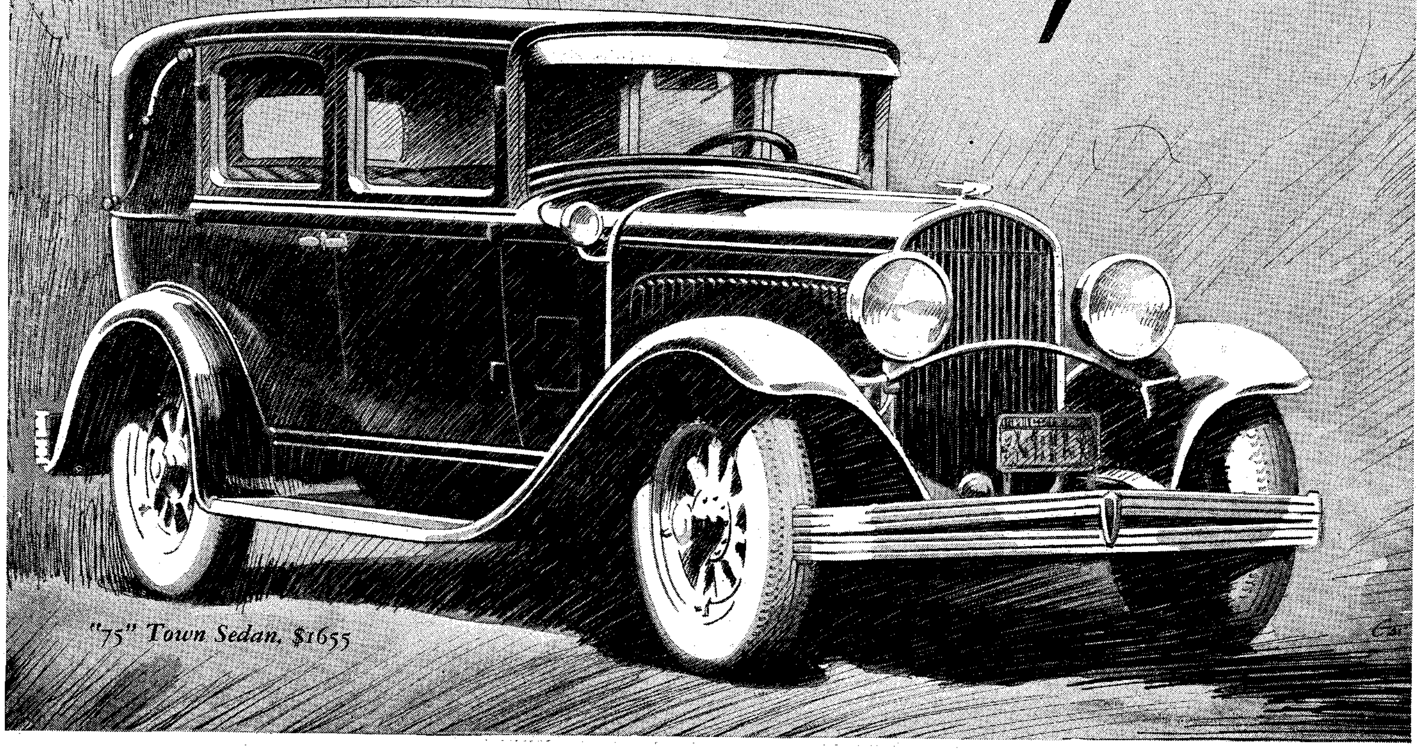


"75" *Town Sedan, $1655*

Photographs by Underwood & Underwood

A FAMILIAR FACE OFTEN HAUNTS THE BACKGROUND OF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT

In the picture on the reader's left hand Mr. Coolidge is leaving church in Washington on an Easter morning. In the center he is leaving the Executive offices in Rapid City, South Dakota. At the right he is calling at Woodrow Wilson's house after the latter's death. And in all three situations the same vigilant personality remains as close to him as his shadow.

values compared with the annoyance caused a traveling President by social climbers," we read, continuing:

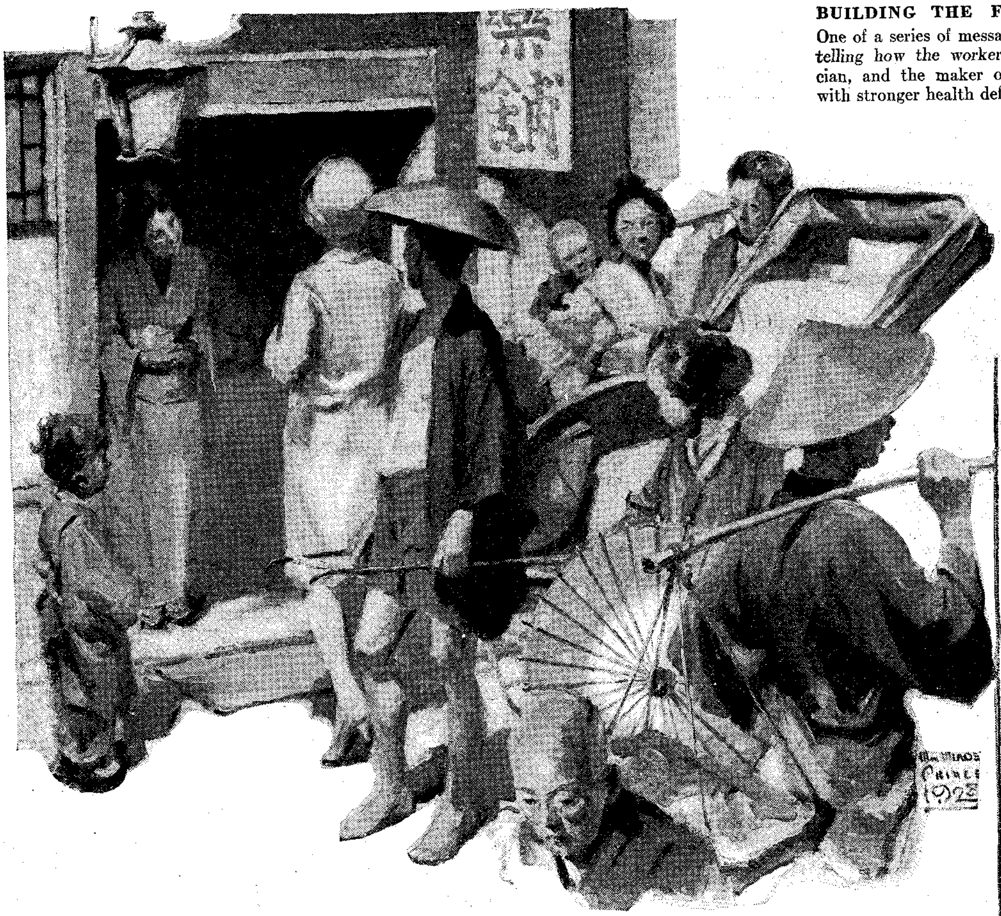
> The maniac with his fixt idea is usually discovered and steered away from the President by the Secret Service men. The cranks, too, are easily identified and easily handled. All our Presidents have been able to cope with office-seekers, if for no better reason than because the office-seekers' only hope of reward is to remain in the good graces of the President. The cameramen serve a worth-while purpose, and prefer anyway to work in the open because of the superior light. But the social climber is an insidious trickster, and there are social climbers in every community. At one time or another I have talked with all of the Secret Service men whose careers are devoted to the guardianship of the President, and all of them are in accord in saying that the social climber is the worst affliction to which the President is subject when he travels.
>
> I can illustrate my meaning with one little incident in the life of Mrs. Harding as mistress of the White House. It occurred during a trip the Hardings made to New York, when the President played on some of the finest of Long Island golf courses. On the lawn of one of those clubs Mrs. Harding caught sight of me and said, "I'm furious."
>
> She looked it, too, and when I asked for the cause she chided me for writing in my newspaper account of the Hardings's movements a paragraph about a visit she was supposed to have made the day before to the estate of a wealthy family dwelling on Long Island. It would serve no good purpose to identify them now, so it will be just as well to label them as Doe.
>
> "What was wrong with that?"
>
> "I did not go there."
>
> "But you were scheduled to go there while the President was playing golf. All the papers said that you had gone. The local committee——"
>
> "I did not go there. I did not go by design, and the Does knew I had refused to come. Will you do something for me? Make it clear in your newspaper article to-morrow that I did not call on the Does?"
>
> In this cruel fashion are high hats sometimes kicked from their perch. Behind that incident lay an old score dating from the time when Warren Harding was an obscure newspaper publisher in Marion, Ohio. The Does then were a snobbish family seeking to rule the society of a certain Ohio city. The article of commerce manufactured by the Does was one needed in the production of newspapers. Whether Mr. Doe offended the Hardings then by some business transaction, or whether he snubbed them in some social encounter, I do not know. I do know he made them angry at a time when their anger seemed unimportant.
>
> With the passage of years the Does had increased their wealth, and had striven to increase their social prestige by buying an estate close to a certain well-known Long Island rival of Newport. But they had not climbed so high as the once obscure Hardings.
>
> When the Hardings left the White House on the trip that brought them to Long Island, Mr. Doe managed to get himself named on the local committee, and did a thing characteristic of reception committeemen. He agreed with other members of the committee that the President should play one round of golf on a certain country-club course, and yet another round on another course. He supported the contentions of other members that Mrs. Harding should be entertained here and there during the President's golfing periods, and thereby gained their support for his proposal that Mrs. Harding should pay one tiny little visit to his new estate. He was an Ohioan of some prominence; the Hardings were Ohioans, and this seemed quite reasonable. The arrangement was approved by the whole committee, and the matter rested there until the Hardings arrived in the Presidential yacht *Mayflower*, were brought ashore in a smaller naval vessel and then proceeded to move about in motor-cars. They made so many visits to places of interest that it was difficult for the reporters who traveled with them on shore to record in chronological order all of their stops. Some one (could it have been Mr. Doe?) caused the reporters to receive the erroneous information that his home had been distinguished by a visit from the first lady of the land. It was distinction he was looking for, because the Hardings as human beings meant nothing to him. Consequently publication of the false report was partial compensation for his disappointment at not being able to receive Mrs. Harding in his home; and, by the same token, publication a day later of a pointed denial that any such visit had occurred was a humiliation that probably has left him until even to-day in a state of chagrin.

Certain patterns of annoyance that recur when a President travels are "as familiar as a stenciled design on their bedroom wall paper," to Secret Service men. That kind they can prepare for, but the thing for which they must always be prepared and never can be, is the unexpected. And here Mr. Sparkes gives us an example of the unexpected:

> President Taft had a narrow escape one time that could not have been anticipated. He was cruising on the river at Savannah, Georgia, aboard the *Yamacraw*, a coast-guard cutter of what was then designated as the revenue service. Mr. Taft was standing on the deck where he could see far up the green avenues of tributary streams, and respond to greetings of enthusiastic crowds that waved and called to him from every dock and wharf along the shore.
>
> At the President's back stood Capt. Archie Butt, his military aid, who later went down with the *Titanic*, and Jimmy Sloane, one of his Secret Service body-guards. Suddenly there was a flare of orange flame from a crenelated wall on shore. Then those on the deck with the President heard a shrill ripping sound as if a sheet of canvas had been torn by giant hands. Some missile had passed with terrific force right across the bow of the *Yamacraw*. Almost simultaneously there sounded a deep boom and screams.
>
> A saluting cannon loaded with a heavy charge, designed to honor the President, had exploded prematurely. A white man lost his eye in that accident; a negro lost his arm; but the ramrod that whizzed out over the river making all the racket of a shell might easily have made the disaster historic. It might have killed the President. How may our Presidents be shielded from

BUILDING THE FORTRESSES OF HEALTH

One of a series of messages by Parke, Davis & Company, *telling* how the worker in medical science, your physician, and the maker of medicines are surrounding you with stronger health defenses year by year.



As near as the corner — as wide as the world

Traveling out of Seoul into Songdo, Taiku, or Komgju representatives of Parke, Davis & Company find more than 500 of the 4,000 native Korean doctors already interested in the medical science of the West, and considerably dependent upon Parke-Davis medical preparations in their practice.

By airplane across the dense jungles and broad rivers of South America, Parke-Davis men make Parke-Davis medicines available to almost inaccessible mountain villages 11,000 feet above sea level.

Wherever you go throughout the world, from the "drug bazaars" of Constantinople to the "medicine shops" of Yokohama and the "chemist shops" of Calcutta, you will find the same Parke-Davis medicinal preparations which your own physician prescribes at home.

For yourself, this means that as a tourist you could have your physician's prescription filled as accurately half way round the globe as at your corner drug store.

For the people of these faraway lands, it means health protection by modern scientific knowledge and standards.

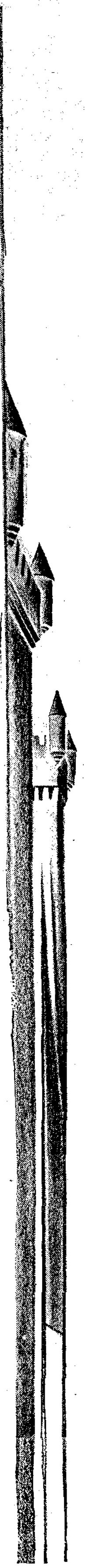
As this knowledge and these standards spread further and further, you will hear less about epidemics and plagues which take their toll in thousands of human lives.

* * *

From the compounding room of a little chemist's shop, Parke, Davis & Company have grown since 1866 to be the largest house of its kind in the world, with five foreign laboratories and with numerous branches scattered over the globe.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

The world's largest makers of pharmaceutical and biological products



A PERSONAL NOTE

Here are a few Parke-Davis special preparations for your daily home use, for sale by your druggist—made with the same exacting care as Parke-Davis medicines:

Parke-Davis Shaving Cream—Two fine white soaps are scientifically combined to produce this soothing and effective cream. Soap No. 1 makes the lather quick and voluminous; Soap No. 2 adds the richness and fine texture which hold the water against the base of the beard to keep it soft throughout the shave. "*A Parke-Davis Product.*"

Parke-Davis Orygene Mouth Wash—This deliciously flavored astringent tends to promote firm gums and healthy mouth tissues. It helps to prevent the bleeding of gums after hard brushing. It is effective in refreshing the mouth and alleviating impure breath when caused by mouth conditions. (No mouth wash can affect breath impurity which arises from other causes.) "*A Parke-Davis Product.*"

Parke-Davis Neko (*Germicidal Soap*)—The odorless lather of this pure soap *removes* body odors—it does not substitute one odor for another. This is the soap that physicians and nurses have used for years to keep their hands hygienically clean and thus guard against infection. Thousands of families use Neko regularly for hands, for bath, and for shampooing the hair. "*A Parke-Davis Product.*"

Parke-Davis Hydrogen Peroxide—Distinguished among peroxides because it retains its strength for many months. Its purity makes it dependable in emergencies caused by cuts or abrasions of the skin, before medical attention can be obtained. When used for this purpose, or as a gargle, its antiseptic oxygen content is quickly released in a foam of bubbles. "*A Parke-Davis Product.*"

unexpected dangers of this sort? Not all the vigilance of the Secret Service men may protect him from such menacing things. But the fact that such menaces exist does justify the Secret Service in taking all of the elaborate precautions upon which its agents insist.

One time in New Orleans—it was in October, 1909—President Taft was being escorted to the French opera. The Taft of that day would make physically almost two of the gentleman who now presides over the Supreme Court of the United States. Just how much more than 300 pounds he weighed has always been a State secret such as the caliber of the guns of certain of our coast defenses. The lobby of the opera was packed with as many notables of New Orleans as could persuade the police that they had real business in the lobby.

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

WELL PROTECTED ON INAUGURATION DAY

On their way from the Capitol to the White House, President and Mrs. Coolidge were subject to the sedulous but unobtrusive care of numerous Secret Service stalwarts.

One of the policemen there, suffering from the state of emotional officiousness that invariably infects policemen called upon to smooth the pathway of a President, espied a dark-eyed, muscular little man who was striving to get closer to the President even tho he had already forced his way to his plump elbow. With great presence of mind the policeman seized the dark-eyed man and yanked him backwards. Immediately that policeman was involved in something very like a rough and tumble with a small bear. Four more policemen jumped into the fight.

Mr. Taft had passed on into the opera house, but the members of his party who were streaming in his wake suddenly saw the tall and powerful form of Secretary of War Dickinson reach out and grab a blue-coated policeman by the collar, toss him aside and then reach for another cop. With such an ally the small man succeeded in shaking off the other three policemen, and dashed after the President, as he had every right to do. He was Joe Murphy, who had been for seven years a Secret Service man with Roosevelt, and had been inherited by Taft. Now Murphy is the assistant of W. H. Moran, the chief of the service. Moran has been in the service for a few more years than I have been alive, and his father was a distinguished member of it before him.

To me it is not a cause for wonder that a Secret Service man should be seized by a policeman every now and then as they trail along with a President of the United States. The wonder is that it does not occur more often. The Secret Service men try not to be conspicuous as they perform their duties, and to the policeman, hungry for distinction and quick promotion, they often appear as suspicious characters, the capture of whom may bring glory.

It is easy, the account proceeds, to become enthusiastic about Theodore Roosevelt "when one recalls how he went along day after day, seeming to allow each action to be the result of a spontaneous burst of feeling." Quoting further:

Once at Sagamore Hill, I stood in a small crowd on the veranda behind him as he addrest a gathering of neighbors clustered on the lawn. The occasion was his birthday, a fine October day. The foliage was richly tinted. A smoky haze softened the outlines of objects along the shore line of Oyster Bay below us. A moving-picture tripod had been quietly set up just behind Mr. Roosevelt, and apparently out of his view. He spoke a few sentences with his hands in his pockets. Then the camera began to whir as the operator ground away at the crank. Instantly Mr. Roosevelt's hands were out of his pockets and he began to gesture with them as busily as a prize-fighter defending a championship. That was not only spontaneous; it was presence of mind; it was, if you please, acting.

As Colonel of the Rough Riders, Roosevelt might have been expected to have established a claim to horsemanship, but when he became President the Secret Service had, in addition to its other duties, the frequent task of testing out some horse which the President was going to ride. On a trip through Yellowstone Park there would be photographs showing President Roosevelt in khaki breeches and puttees mounted and riding beside Major Pitcher, but there would be no photograph of an earnest Secret Service agent, up before dawn, making sure that the horse assigned to the President was kind and gentle. If the President had known probably he would have been angered, but it would not have altered the situation, except that the Secret Service might have become a little more secretive.

When President Coolidge rode for a time in the parks about Washington, he was astride an animal that had been ridden repeatedly by a Secret Service man before the President mounted. In Andrew Jackson's day such precautions were not taken, nor in George Washington's time, but this is a very different period, and a horse's disposition is no longer something to be taken for granted.

The Secret Service is somewhat younger than the nation, we discover as we proceed to gather these further impressions:

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

THE GUARDS NEED WIND AND MUSCLE SOMETIMES

As may be seen by this picture of the Coolidges going for a drive in the Black Hills, attended by their usual bodyguard.

So little use had the United States for an organization such as the Secret Service during the first seventy-five years of its existence as a nation that, when it was deemed necessary to guard the life of the successor of President Buchanan, a private detective had to be employed, and Allan Pinkerton was sent to Springfield to act as bodyguard for Abraham Lincoln on his journey to Washington for the inauguration in 1861. The Secret Service was created in 1865 as an agency for the detection of

Have you tried it AFTER SHAVING?

exhilarates
protects
cools

AFTER your next shave, douse Listerine on the face full strength.

What a nice reaction. Cooling! A new sense of vigor and freshness. Amazing stimulation for tired skin. And all the usual smarting and burning gone at once. Also you have the satisfaction of knowing that the antiseptic essential oils of Listerine are enemies of infection.

One trial of Listerine this way will win you. Why not today? Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

Have you tried
the new Listerine
Shaving Cream?

Cools your skin while you shave and keeps it cool afterward. An outstanding shaving cream in every respect.

LISTERINE

THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

Williams
AquaVelva
As a luxurious finishing touch to the shave, shake some into the hand and apply to the *moist* face.
The J.B.Williams Co. Glastonbury, Conn., U.S.A. Montreal, Canada

All velvet!

AQUA VELVA

for After-Shaving!

You'll get a stimulating thrill as you apply Aqua Velva after your shave. Your first *velvet* of the day!

Eighty-eight years of study of the needs of newly shaven faces went into the making of Aqua Velva. And today a host of discriminating men would feel lost without it.

Aqua Velva cares for tiny scrapes and cuts,—mostly unseen. Protects from wind and weather,—dryness indoors, dust outdoors. Closes pores. Conserves natural moisture, so essential to good facial condition. Made by the makers of Williams Shaving Soaps, it *keeps* the skin as the Williams lather *leaves* it, flexible and *Fit!*

Try a bottle. Note your all-day face comfort. You'll wonder how you got on so long without it.

50 cents for a 5-oz. bottle. Or a Free Trial Size if you ask for it.
Address:
Dept. D78, The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., and Montreal, Can.

Williams
Aqua Velva
For use after shaving

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

counterfeiters and it therefore became a part of the Treasury Department.

Altho it had frequently been employed to guard Presidents it was not until after the assassination of William McKinley at Buffalo, that the Secret Service was legally and inescapably charged with responsibility for the safety of the President of the United States.

The spear head of the Secret Service scheme of guardianship is an advance man who precedes any Presidential party, just as an advance man goes ahead of a theatrical company on tour. When President Coolidge plans to leave Washington for an overnight stay in, let us say, Chicago, the local reception committee receives word that it will be expected to confer with a representative of the Secret Service. Usually this advance agent is met at the railroad station when he arrives. Thereafter he goes over the program as outlined by the committee.

Next, perhaps, there is the essential conference with the chief of police. After discussing the police arrangements the advance man must oversee the arrangements for the living quarters of the President, whether these are to be in a private home or in a hotel. Assume that he has elected to stay in a hotel.

In such case the advance agent sees the manager of that hotel. First he asks to see the rooms that have been assigned to the Presidential party. If there is a fire-escape, he knows this means that Secret Service men will have to occupy posts on it during every minute the President occupies those rooms. It may be in bitterly cold weather with a blizzard blowing, but nevertheless Secret Service men will have to be stationed on the exposed iron stairway to guard against the possibility of some person using this means to gain access to the President. Next the advance man selects an elevator for the use of the President. During his stay at the hotel he will not use any other elevator car, and the same operators will be required to attend it. Similarly, the advance man, with the cooperation of the hotel manager, selects the chef who will prepare the President's meals, the waiter who will serve him, the maid who will make up his bed, and any other servants who may come in direct contact with him.

For some years Col. E. W. Starling, a tall and courtly Kentuckian, has made the advance arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Presidents, Mr. Sparkes continues:

Once, during the Harding Administration, Starling went to Cincinnati in advance of a visit from President Harding. Arrangements had been made for the Chief Executive and his party to go to Point Pleasant, Ohio, the birthplace of General Grant. The trip was to be made from Cincinnati on the Ohio River. Starling found that an old side-wheel excursion steamer had been chartered for the journey. This was to be the President's river yacht, but Starling also discovered that hundreds of Cincinnati people had been solicited to make the journey on the same boat. Pay $5, it was proposed, and travel with the President.

Starling promptly ordered a change in that arrangement. A government towboat, a stanch, safe little craft with a powerful thrust in her stern-wheel paddles, was provided instead.

The newspapers of that day carried a dispatch which told of an accident aboard the big excursion side-wheeler. Under the weight of too large a proportion of its ambulatory cargo the foredeck collapsed. Many were hurt.

Beneath that part of the superstructure which collapsed, the committee in charge had spread oriental rugs and arranged a palm garden. Comfortable chairs had been placed there. That was the place which President Harding and his party would have occupied if they had been aboard. When the foredeck collapsed, its heavy timbers and planking, together with more than thirty passengers, fell with crushing force upon that little bower that had been arranged for the President.

And now the writer gives us this general picture of a President's journey:

With the President, as his personal guests, often travel a number of the country's most distinguished men. General Pershing, Cabinet officers, wise men of many fields have been included in Mr. Coolidge's parties on numerous occasions. But there is one distinguished man who never is permitted aboard the same train on which the President rides, and that is the Vice-President of the United States. This, too, is because of a rule of the Secret Service. A train might be wrecked and the President killed. It is obvious that it would be an unwise risk to expose both President and Vice-President to the same hazard.

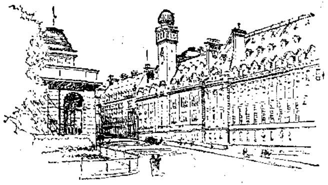
Regarding the precautions for one trip, aboard a train which included the Presidential car, *Ideal*, we are told:

As the train went southward through the Carolinas it was preceded by a pilot train which kept one-half hour in advance of the Presidential special, heroically prepared to jump the track at any obstacle, or plunge through any drawbridges that might have been left open. Behind the special a clear space of another half-hour was kept by means of telegraphic orders.

In the extra day-coaches rode a few lesser officials of the railroad. Representatives of each division boarded the train as it entered their territory. In the diner the tables were ready for service long after the customary hours. This was not because it was feared the President might require a little snack. That was a railroad courtesy to the newspaper writers and the Secret Service men, the Presidential secretaries, and other attachés. A few correspondents and Secret Service men who lingered over their coffee smoked.

In the Pullman ride the satraps and bashaws of minute political dominions, of counties and congressional districts. This one, with his shoes off and his pipe alight is, perhaps, a fairly important postmaster in a city of the fourth class; that one, more smartly attired, is, it may be, a collector of internal revenue.

In the correspondents' compartment car is always plenty of activity. Portable typewriters are being flailed so that morning newspapers may inform you at your breakfast table of the President's day, whom he has seen and talked with, what he has said in rear-platform speeches, even true reports of the food he has eaten. Word seeps along the corridor that the President has retired. Typewriters are put away. So long as "he" is in bed, there is little prospect of news developing concerning him. Reporters and Secret Service men relax.



The ancient university of Paris, which has made Dr. Rosenthal Laureate of the Academy of Medicine

Dr. Georges Rosenthal

Laureate of the Institute, and of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Academy of the Moral Sciences, Paris. Doctor of the schools of the City of Paris. Doctor of the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensaries of the Social Hygiene Department, Paris. Assistant at the Pasteur Institute. Laureate of the Municipal Welfare Work of the City of Paris. Chevalier of the Legion of Honor

Yeast keeps the body cells young

says Dr. Georges Rosenthal, *noted French specialist*

"Yeast acts as the watchful policeman of the alimentary canal. It reduces the poisons which, penetrating into the blood stream, make the body cells grow old and wear out more quickly. Yeast is one of the best agents of intestinal purification. The continued use of yeast, by cleansing the organs, protects human health."

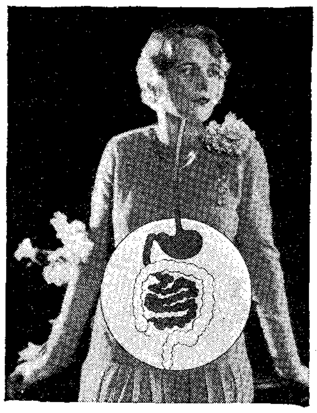
Dr Georges Rosenthal.

FAMOUS alike in Europe and America for his remarkable studies of the blood, Dr. Georges Rosenthal speaks with acknowledged authority.

This distinguished scientist and physician confirms the discovery made by thousands of Americans that eating fresh yeast prevents sluggish, poisoned intestines and—in his own words—"protects human health" from all the ills that follow.

"Yeast feeds on and absorbs the wastes," he says. "It deprives the disease microbes, which are always ready to develop in our bodies, of their nourishment. That is how yeast acts as the watchful policeman of the intestinal tract. At the same time it stops poisonous decay and thereby helps to a great degree the normal working of the intestine."

Dr. Rosenthal's words reveal the importance of a healthy and *active* colon, shown below.



Where the trouble starts... where yeast works

From throat to colon is one continuous tube. Here is where 90% of your ailments start, doctors say. Fleischmann's Yeast, a food as fresh as any garden vegetable, keeps this entire tract *clean*, active, healthy; prevents poisoning; promotes health, youth

Keep Young with Yeast

Clogged intestines are easily restored to normal activity when you eat fresh yeast which Dr. Rosenthal has shown to be so effective.

Half the doctors reporting in a recent survey in the United States said they prescribed yeast.

Eat three cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast *regularly—daily*—one cake before each meal, or between meals. To get full benefit from yeast you must eat it regularly and over a sufficient period of time. Cheeks will bloom, skin will clear; that tired feeling vanishes; happiness and success seem easy. All grocers and many leading cafeterias, lunch counters and soda fountains have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today.

Write for latest booklet on Yeast in the diet—free. Health Research Dept. C-122, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington St., New York, N. Y.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
for HEALTH

THE RAFTSMEN'S ROUGH RULE ON THE MISSISSIPPI

THE PERIL OF FIRE was added to the all-too-sufficient dangers of a riot on the river steamer *Dubuque*, bound up the Mississippi from St. Louis. The angry raftsmen, who were being transported back to the upper waters after their trip down with a giant raft of lumber, had already terrified the passengers and the crew. But in spite of this the *Dubuque* steamed steadily on, missing not a stop. Now, with lighted matches in their hands, the rioters approached the bales of hay which were part of the deck load. Every man in the mob was armed, for in the old days on the Mississippi, we learn from Charles Edward Russell in "A-Rafting on the Mississippi" (Century), all raftsmen went armed. While part of the mob threatened the captain, the rest sought out the negro deckhands to kill them, for the frenzy and madness of a race riot had taken possession of the drunken hordes. The terrified deckhands scattered to hiding-places, while their hunters trailed them. An incessant fusillade of pistol shots produced panic among the passengers on the upper deck, even the coolest of whom could see nothing but death ahead. Either the boat would be fired, or it would be wrecked on a reef. A colored man had hidden in the forward hold. The raftsmen hunted him out. He eluded them and ran aft, pursued by the cursing crowd. Suddenly he turned, whipt out a knife, stabbed one of his pursuers to the heart and leapt into the water. Two men who had been fishing in a skiff near the *Dubuque* started to row to him and the raftsmen fired at his head as he swam along. Before the skiff could reach him, he sank from sight, and the mob cheered. Life on the Mississippi in the old days was a rough business, Mr. Russell's book makes clear. Some of the dangers were shown in an article in a recent issue of THE DIGEST, "Abraham Lincoln as a Mississippi Boatman," for which our readers were indebted to Carl Sandburg's vivid "Abe Lincoln Grows Up" (Harcourt). And now a living son of the "Father of Waters" comes forward with more picturesque and blood-curdling details. Of the author and his interest in his subject, Harry Hansen, who also comes from the banks of the Mississippi, writes in the New York *World:*

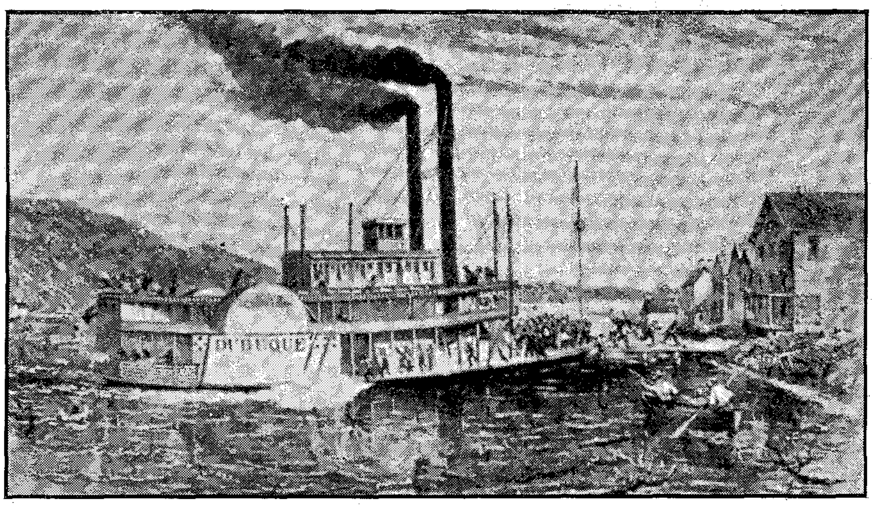


Illustration from "A-Rafting on the Mississippi." The Century Co., New York. From an old engraving in *Harper's Weekly*

THE RIOT ON THE *DUBUQUE*

Blood flowed and lives were lost in this desperate fight, one of the darker incidents of rafting days on the "Father of Waters."

> The vogue of "Show Boat" has brought "Old Man River" back upon the map, and now Charles Edward Russell, who won the latest Pulitzer Prize for biography, further recalls the grand old days in "A-Rafting on the Mississippi," which is about a-rafting and a-boating and a-killing and a-singing on the big river, on the banks of which both Charley and I were born.
>
> When you read this book you will understand how the sonorous toot of the Diamond Jo liners still lingers in the ears of Mr. Russell. He can't shake off in his dreams the idea that the steamboat is coming round the bend. His mind, active with a hundred interests since that day, recalls every now and then how, as a lad, he visited the raft of the Black River men. I'll bet he brags about it to his family.
>
> No doubt his book is the outcome of a vow he has made with himself. He probably said: "Some day I'm going to write about the river. Mark Twain tried it, but he didn't quite get the spirit. Edna Ferber tried it, but she's an inlander. I've got to do it myself." I know just how he feels about it. I've said the same things myself lots of times.
>
> Mr. Russell got his first observation of rafts at Le Claire, Iowa, where his grandfather lived. There he discovered that the Black River raftsmen, whom all the boys of the town feared, had human qualities after all. Le Claire lies at a bend of the Mississippi some distance above Davenport. The natural beauties of this region have never been exploited. Port Byron, across the river, has the most magnificent elms I have seen anywhere, either in the United States or in the Northern countries of Europe where elms grow.

But let us return to the riot on the *Dubuque*. This packet, according to the author's copyrighted account, started its so nearly fatal trip from St. Louis in July, 1869, having on board four raft crews of about 120 men, of whom we read:

> They had deck passage with certain harvest hands, number unknown, that were bound for the wheat harvest along the upper

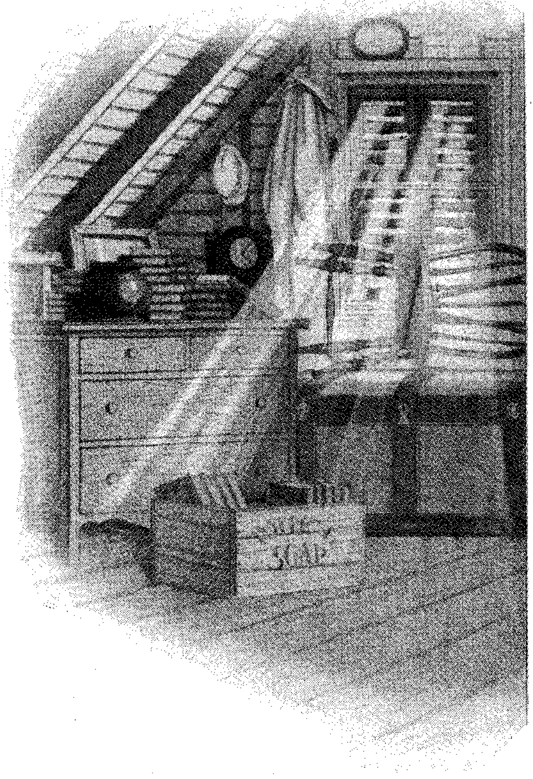
(*Continued on page 51*)

By courtesy of Mr. Fred Schworm

STERN-WHEELERS ON A RAMPAGE

The *Moline*, left, has been waiting for the *Silver Crescent*, right, and now turns on full steam for a race. Exterior indications are of a "hot" engineer on each of the boats in the impromptu and spirited contest.

What's your attic worth?



WASTE space under the eaves is an expensive luxury in these days of small houses.

Do you need more room—new rooms? Then clear out the attic. Discard useless odds and ends and convert it, through paint and varnish, into useful space. Put in partitions—a little lumber and wall board will do it. Paint the walls apple green, enamel the woodwork a warm gray, paint the floor a dark color, to set off the gay colors of the furniture, then varnish it—and you have an extra bedroom, a sewing room or a den for father or son. There are dozens of color schemes for attic rooms—nurseries, playrooms. Paint and varnish, enamel and lacquer will transform the old attic into a bright, cleanly place—a livable, lovable, useful place. With them you can decorate it in any color scheme you wish—and change the scheme at any time, too.

Then there's the discarded furniture in the old attic. You can put it in service again—help furnish the new rooms—by using paint, varnish, enamel or lacquer. All the colors of the rainbow are at your service. Paint and some new hardware—new drawer pulls and casters, for instance—will do wonders with old furniture. Old chairs and chests, tables, bureaus, picture frames—even bowls and vases—can be renewed, recolored and re-used with paint, varnish, enamel and lacquer.

And when the work is done you will not only have tastefully decorated new rooms, but the added satisfaction of a cooler house in summer and a warmer one in winter, of added value to your home and protection for all the painted surfaces. For when you paint to beautify, you preserve; when you paint to preserve, you beautify.

To be of any use, screens must be perfect. Even a small hole will admit pests. Before you put away your screens this fall give them a good coat of screen paint.

"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
18 East 41st Street, New York

This cooperative movement by the Paint and Varnish Industry has for its object the awakening of the public to the economic need for paint and varnish products. The world-wide slogan "Save the Surface and You Save All" is your reminder of that need. Discrimination in the selection of materials and in their proper application is essential to good results. Your guide to quality and satisfaction is the reliability of the individual manufacturer, dealer or painter.

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Save the Surface Campaign

CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

The passing summer has given us some hints of what India serves up for her people. But this in the London *Spectator* is the sigh of a Briton in India:

INDIAN SUMMER NIGHT

By A. R. U.

Over the flat roofs
Of the white-walled city
Glowers the last moon
Of the dread hot weather;
Moonlight as clear, black shadows cast as deep
As if a day were only half asleep.

Heavy the air is
With the smell of dry dust,
Cooked ghee, and mangoes
The harsh scent of biris
Floats on the stagnant breeze which seems so stale
Even the leaves must cease their rustling tale.

On all the house tops
Lie brown, sun-tired bodies
Stretched on bare charpoys;
Only is the silence
Broken by someone murmuring wearily,
Seeking for sleep where sleep can never be.

That and the echo
Of the jackals howling,
Shrieking in triumph
Round some carrion morsel . . .
Just that, and silence; as remorselessly
The stifling, sickening hours come crawling by,

Over the city
In its deathly stillness,
Patiently waiting
Through a sleepless darkness,
Till, rolling up towards the dawn-split sky,
Rings from the minaret the muezzin's cry.

The sea is always the open road for earth-bound spirits, whatever the port in prospect. We find this in the Savannah *Morning News*:

EARTH-BOUND

By Virginia F. Cullen

On a dune-shadowed beach where the sky bends low,
And a loneliness stretches far out to sea;
Where the bleak clouds dip to the wild spray's blow;
Where the wild, wild surf rides furiously;
There's a voyage awaiting your earth-bound soul—
On a veteran hull, wind-rocked and bare;
On a sea of sand by the ocean's roll—
With the salt in your eyes and the spray in your hair.
Take your place at the helm with a skipper's stance;
Steer away where the sky and the sea grow dim;
Hoist the phantom sails for a tar's romance,
Where the ships glide by on the world's sharp rim—
You will reach Cadiz and a Capri mart,
With the salt in your eyes and a song in your heart.

The recent ban passed in Europe on the gipsies makes the heart warm to these romantic people. The London *Spectator* catches one of the moods they inspire:

THE GYPSIES

By Kathleen Conyngham Greene

There are no more gypsies on Forestside,
They are gone, with their caravans,
With their lurcher dogs and their babies,
And their clattering pots and cans.

They have left the rocks to the conies,
And the pouting woodpigeons come,
Under the bending beechen trees
Where the gypsies made their home.

Have they gone to the lands of old romance,
Are they out on the roads again,
Sleeping under the hedgerows,
Chased by the wind and rain?

Meeting the winking, blinking sun,
Over the rim on the down
Or, caught in the net of "a house to let"
Have the gipsies gone to town?

The changeful sea is fully recorded in the first stanza here in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin). The writer is too retiring:

ATLANTIC

By R. I. E.

How lonely and lovely those valleys
That quivered with silver and gold,
And changed in a dream to blue mountains
From which snow was up thrown.

The sun was white in the heaven,
And over the glitter of snow
That fell from those hills to those hollows
Seven Fires were aglow.

For what winged and wonderful creatures
Shall this wide beauty be home?
These feet who shall tread on these meadows
Must be lighter than foam.

When earth is outworn for the spirit,
Its body made light by desire,
Shall it walk on this glory of waters
Ere it climb through the Air to the Fire.

To light upon an unknown poem by Rupert Brooke is the pleasure offered by *The London Mercury* to the thousands of admirers of this romantic Englishman:

FAFAIA

By Rupert Brooke

Stars that seem so close and bright,
Watched by lovers through the night,
Swim in emptiness, men say,
Many a mile and year away.

And yonder star that burns so white,
May have died to dust and night
Ten, maybe, or fifteen year,
Before it shines upon my dear.

Oh! often among men below,
Heart cries out to heart, I know,
And one is dust a many years,
Child, before the other hears.

Heart from heart is all as far,
Fafaia, as star from star.

Two poems by the same author in *The London Mercury* are of unusual power; the first might have an application beyond Dublin, the second is of the Yeats school of dreaming:

TO THE FALLEN IRISH SOLDIERS

By Lord Dunsany

Since they have grudged you space in Merrion Square,
And any monument of stone or brass,
And you yourselves are powerless, alas,
And your own countrymen seem not to care;
Let then these words of mine drift down the air,
Lest the world think that it has come to pass
That *all* in Ireland treat as common grass
The soil that wraps her heroes slumbering there.
Sleep on forgot a few more years, and then
The ages, that I prophesy, shall see
Due honours paid to you by juster men,
You standing foremost in our history,
Your story filling all our land with wonder,
Your names, and regiments' names, like distant thunder.

AT THE TIME OF THE FULL MOON

By Lord Dunsany

It is dark to-night in moon-country
On the far side of its girth,
It is all dark in the valleys
Where none seeth Earth.

The sun with his day-long dawning
To-morrow in that land
Will rise with a golden anger
On the old rocks and the sand;

But they never see, there, Earth's splendour
Lift like a silver hill
Monstrously over the sea-beds
That no waters fill,

Gleaming with eerie beauty,
Continents bright, and the seas
Lucid as palest sapphires
Sold by the Cingalese;

With the long shadows lying
Black, in a land alight
With a more luminous wonder
Than ever comes to our night.

They never see Earth float over,
Whoever they be;
And they know no hint of her purpose.
Neither do we.

The English Singers are a group from the old country, singing in their concerts early ballads and madrigals, bringing the breath of a life that has passed away. America has welcomed them in many parts, this tribute appearing in *The Virginia Quarterly Review* (Charlottesville):

THE ENGLISH SINGERS

By Babette Deutsch

They sang: and the wide hall was charged with slow
Immoderate gold, as though their voices were fingers
On the sluice that is west of Eden. Halt that flow,
Yet riding the air like a feather, the radiance lingers.

They sang again: a white-flanked island rose
Out of the music, upborne on the tides of their singing;
Girdled with masts, its greens and towers and mows,
Gay with the sound of sailors homeward flinging.

Their melodies were mournful, being wise
As a woman is, whose lover death hath taken,
As a man who looks on his work with aged eyes,
Oh, and sweet as the throat of a child by laughter shaken.

"God give you good-morning, my masters, past three o-clocke
And a fair morning," they sang, whereupon morning
Put off her grey wimple, put on a rosy smock,
And made brisk answer to night's sour warning.

"Lanthorns and candle light, hang out mayes for all night,"
They sang, and their voices were as lanthorns lifted
Against the coming of the unending night,
And when they ceased its shadow never shifted.

PACKARD

A luxurious riding comfort hitherto unknown in any motor car distinguishes the new Packard Eight

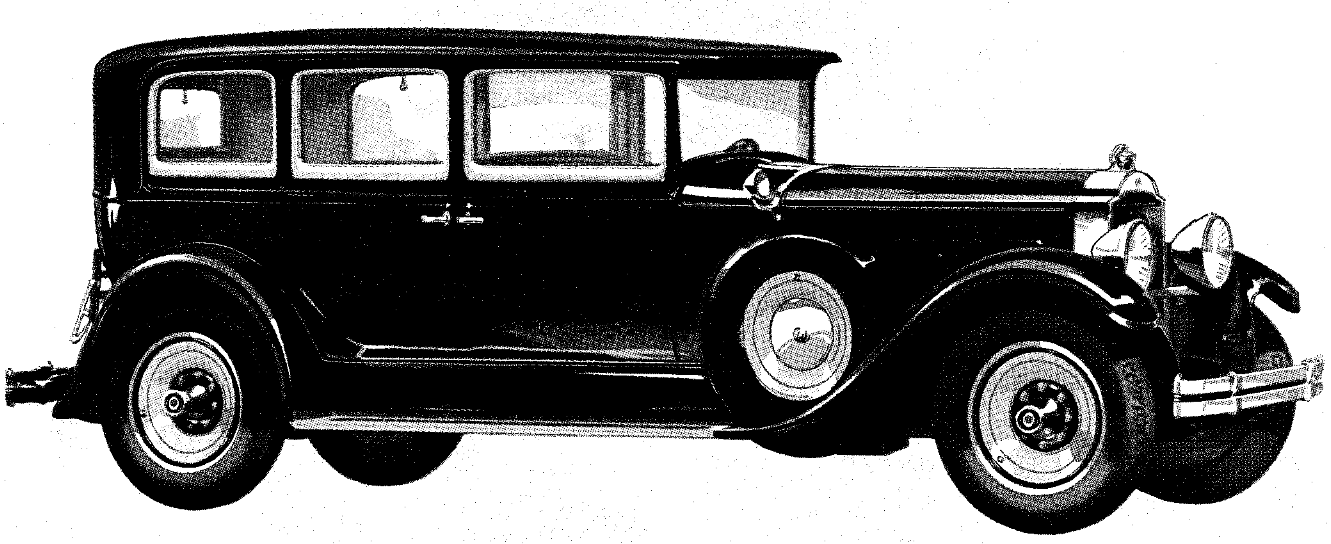
Even those who have been brought up in constant association with every famous Packard of the past, comment enthusiastically upon the vastly improved riding comfort of the new Packard Models.

A combination of Packard and European inventions, the new Packard Shock Absorbing System is almost magical in its effects. It makes the new Packard Eight not only the easiest riding car in the world but also the safest.

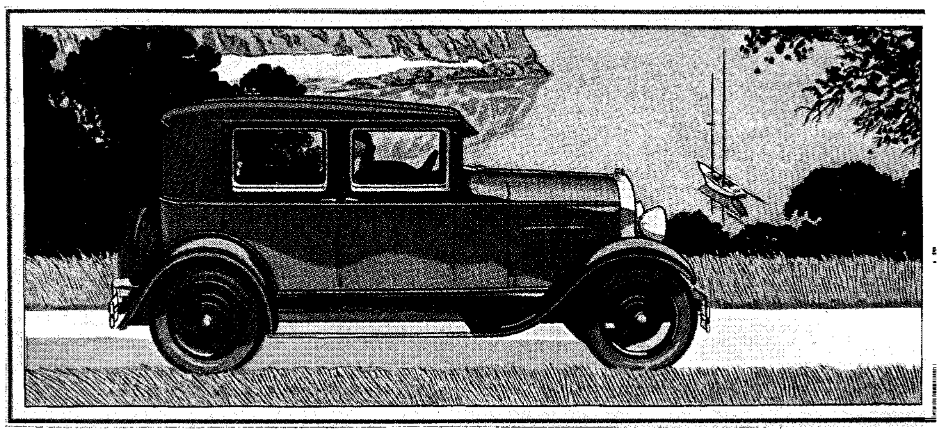
It solves the problem of sure safety. For both steering whip and front wheel shimmy are absolutely eliminated.

This great improvement, combined with the lengthened wheelbase, the new scientifically designed cushions, the luxuriously soft upholstery and the silent, vibrationless power of the eight-in-line engine, lends new emphasis to Packard's title as—*The Restful Car.*

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



There is something quite remarkable about the easy-riding comfort of the new Ford



Shown here is the new Fordor Sedan in the beautiful new balsam green color.

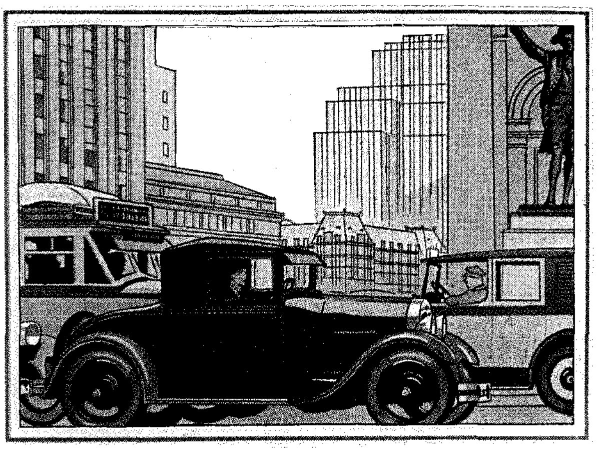
When you see the new Ford you are impressed instantly by its low, trim, graceful lines and the beauty of its two-tone color harmonies.

As you watch it in traffic, on hills, and on the open road you can note how quickly it accelerates and get some idea, too, of the speed and power of its 40-horse-power engine.

But only by driving the new Ford yourself can you fully appreciate the easy-riding comfort which is such an outstanding feature of this great new car.

There is really something quite remarkable about the way that even rough roads may be taken at a fast pace in the new Ford without hard jolts or bumps or the exaggerated bouncing rebound which is the cause of most motoring fatigue.

One reason, of course, is the fact that the new Ford is equipped with four Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers—two front and two rear. Yet even these shock absorbers of themselves do not account for the complete riding comfort of the new Ford.



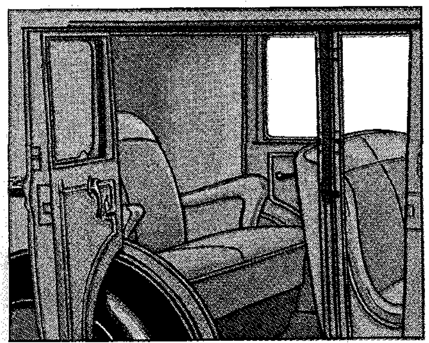
The Ford Business Coupe—a splendid car for constant use in all kinds of weather. The body has been specially designed to meet the needs of business executives, salesmen and physicians.

Equally important is the low center of gravity and the low ratio of unsprung weight to sprung weight, due principally to the design and construction of the new transverse springs.

The riding quality of any car, as you may know, depends to a great extent upon the ratio of the weight carried above the flexible ends of the springs (the sprung weight) to the weight carried below the flexible ends of the springs (the unsprung weight).

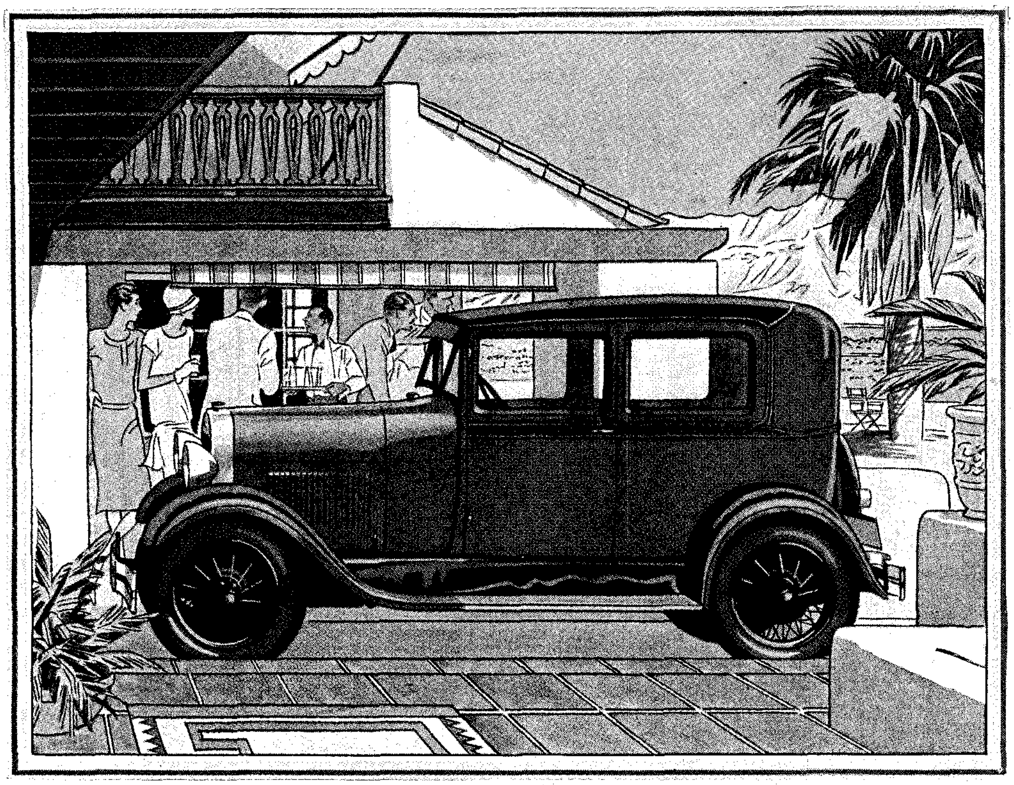
Unsprung weight is, in effect, a hammer with which every unevenness encountered by the wheels deals a blow against the sprung weight of the car. The flexible ends of the springs must absorb these blows if the car is to ride comfortably.

It follows that the lower the proportion of unsprung weight, the less violent will be the hammer blows delivered against the frame, body and motor of the car.



The luxurious finish of the new Fordor Sedan is comparable to that of a custom built car. Note the lounge seat and convenient arm rests.

You ride in real comfort when you ride in this new Ford Tudor Sedan. Built to accommodate five people without crowding. A great family car because of its speed, safety, restful riding ease, reliability, low first cost and low cost of operation and up-keep.



FEATURES OF
THE NEW FORD CAR

Beautiful low lines
Choice of colors
55 *to* 65 *miles an hour* 40 *horse-powe*
Remarkable acceleration
Mechanical, internal expanding four wheel brakes and separate emergency brakes (all fully enclosed)
New transverse springs
Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers
20 *to* 30 *miles per gallon of gasoline*
Triplex shatter-proof glass windshield
Reliability and low up-keep cost

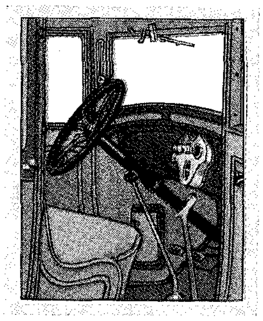
Here you can see the advantage of e transverse type of spring used in new Ford. In this design, the ings rest on their flexible ends th the heavy center part upper- st. The weight of the springs, erefore, becomes part of the sprung ight instead of the unsprung ight and the force of road shocks thereby reduced.

Unsprung weight is further re- ced in the new Ford car because e rear spring shackles are attached the axle housing almost directly er the rear wheel bearings. This ans that the rear axle housing ries very little of the dy load and can con- uently be made en- ely of forged steel, yet pt comparatively light weight.

urthermore, all road cks are imparted at outer flexible end of spring instead of the ddle. The most sensi- e part of the spring receives the shock first, diminishing the effects of sharp impacts before they reach the sprung weight of the car.

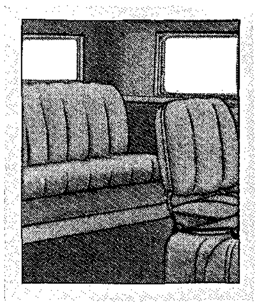
Rebound of the springs to such impacts is controlled by the Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, which have been especially designed for the new Ford car.

They give the springs a free range of action when the car is being driven over smooth highways. Yet there is instant shock-absorbing effect as soon as the car encounters any bump or rut in the road.



In front, as in back, the new Fordor Sedan is a comfortable, roomy car. Rich simplicity is evident in every detail of finish.

Because these shock absorbers operate on the principle of hydraulic resistance they are simple in construction and require little attention . . . merely filling the reservoir with commercial glycerine every 5000 to 10,000 miles. The usual 500-mile lubrication will keep the shock absorber connecting links working smoothly and silently.



You'll like the ease of getting in and out of this Tudor Sedan. Both front seats fold forward.

All shock absorbers are set at the Ford factory and should not require adjustment except to take care of seasonal changes in temperature.

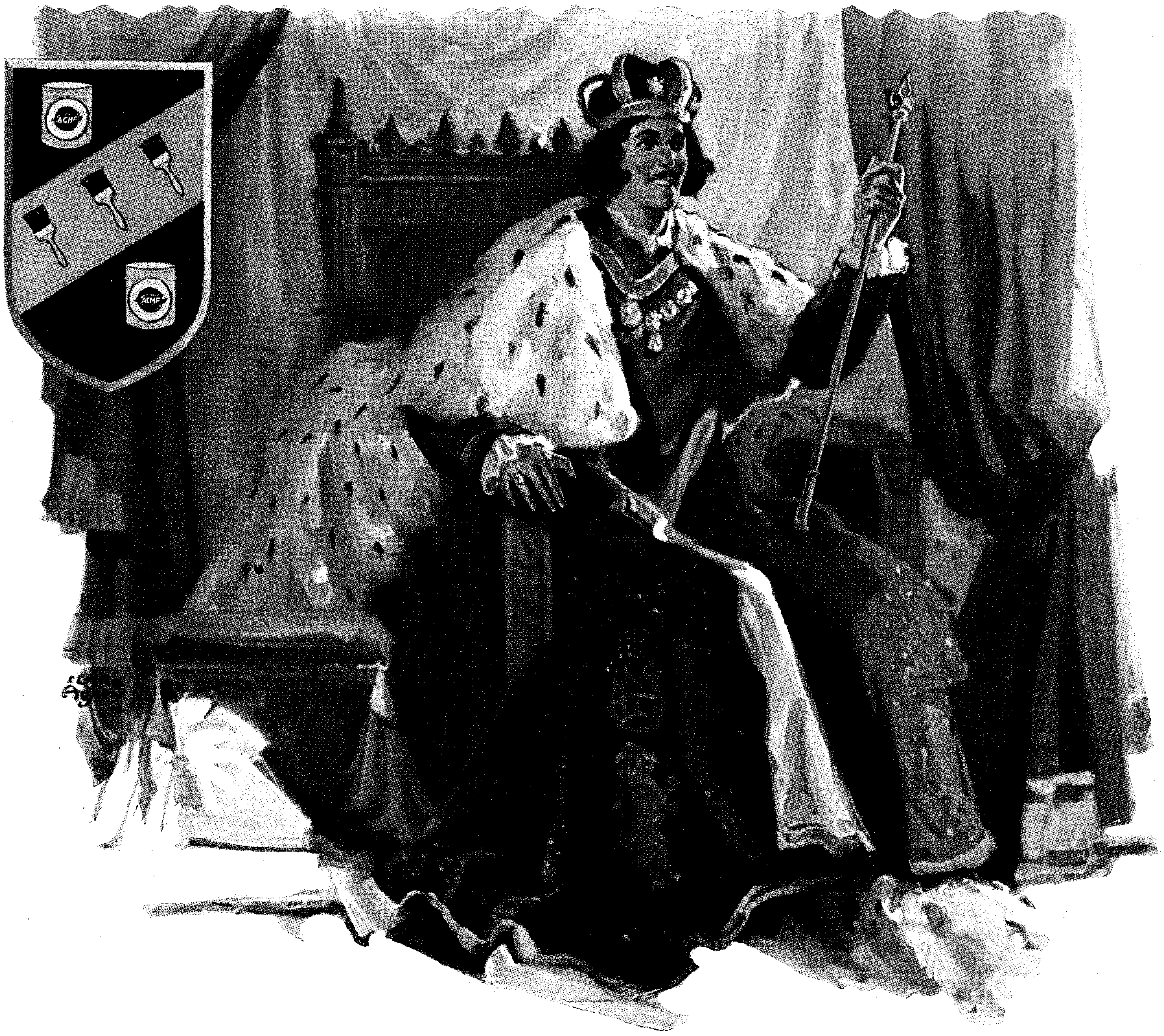
However, when adjustments are necessary, they can be made easily and quickly by turning the indicator which is in plain sight on the side of the shock absorber.

If you want more shock-absorbing action, you turn the indicator back toward 1. If you want to tighten up on your shock absorbers, you turn the indicator toward 8. A slight movement either way makes a big difference.

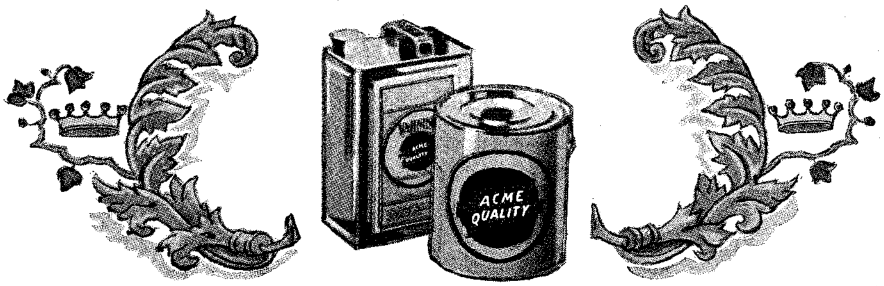
All of the features mentioned above have a direct and very definite bearing on the easy-riding comfort of the new Ford.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

His Royal Majesty KING COLOR



This is veritably the Age of Color. King Color now rules . . . Brilliant harmonies of home decoration, inside and out, are the vogue . . . Daring, yet artistic color schemes, unthought-of before, are being introduced everywhere . . . So increasingly important is a sound knowledge of color combinations that Acme Quality now offers home owners an authoritative book on the subject.



Proclaims a New Era of Home Beauty

IN THIS COLOR AGE

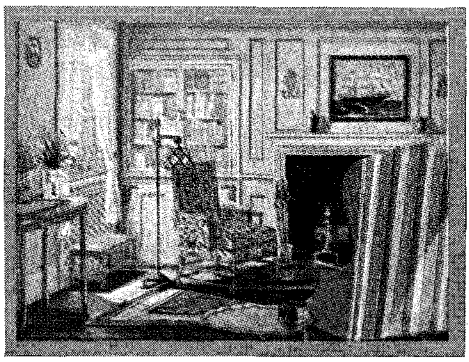
People are "Color Alert"

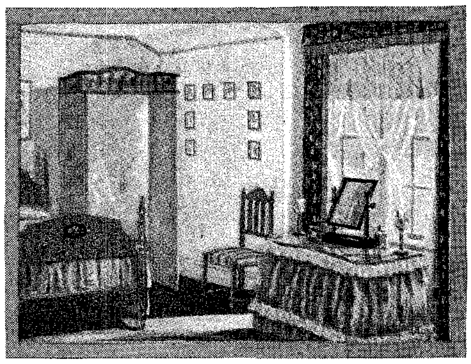
Not to understand "color" is to be behind the times. People everywhere are "color alert." Which means that in the exterior and interior decoration of the home, one must "know his colors." One cannot afford to choose them inadvisedly.

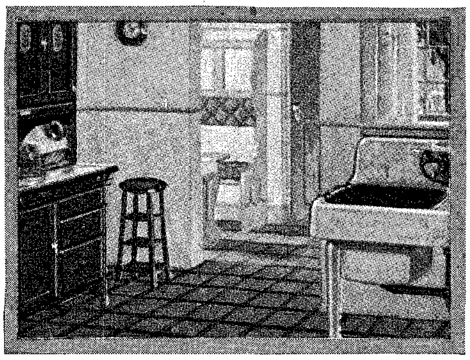
Color cannot be good if its ingredients are cheap. Only quality paint can be "authentic." Colors that are not right turn harmony into discord.

Let Acme, "The House of Color," be your guide in the expert selection of *authentic colors* that mean so much where the beauty of your home is concerned.

This is how: When buying paint, enamel, stain, lacquer, varnish, remember the importance of Acme Quality, the name that protects against error and disappointment by insuring regal colors, advanced colors, *durable* colors. The Acme dealer is "The House of Color" in your town.







A WONDERFUL BOOK

"King Color Rules the Home"

This book, now ready, is the last word on authentic colors for use inside and outside the home. As the joint work of Dr. C. D. Holley, Associates, and Miss Nancy McClelland, national authority on interior decoration, it brings accurate information on correct color, its selection and use.

It pictures in beautiful, authentic colors the exteriors of *Twelve Modern Homes,* each a different style, each an authoritative design by a leading architect.

It also pictures in actual colors the principal living rooms of these homes, and tells just what shades and tints to use for the walls, ceilings, woodwork and furniture. In all, the book contains 56 pages.

"King Color Rules the Home" will be sent you, prepaid, for thirty-five cents in stamps—to partly cover printing cost and postage. Send the coupon today.

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I enclose 35c in full payment. (Stamps accepted.)

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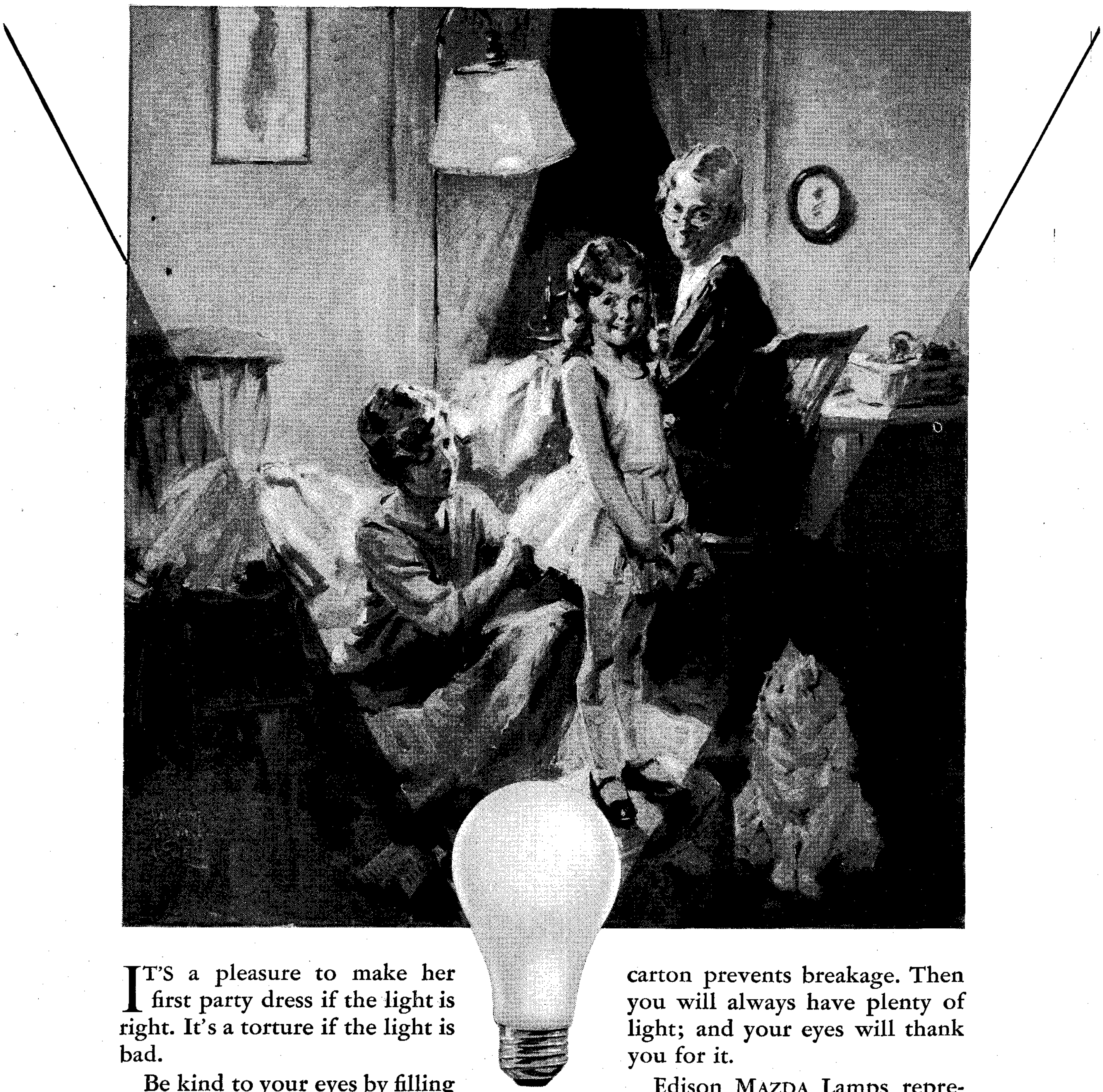
Light up....for your eyes



IT'S a pleasure to make her first party dress if the light is right. It's a torture if the light is bad.

Be kind to your eyes by filling empty lamp sockets. Nothing is more embarrassing than to have to borrow a lamp from one place to provide light in another.

Avoid this annoyance. Buy Edison MAZDA Lamps in the carton of six. That's the thrifty way and the wise way, for the carton prevents breakage. Then you will always have plenty of light; and your eyes will thank you for it.

Edison MAZDA Lamps represent the latest achievements of MAZDA* Service, through which the benefits of world-wide research and experiment in the Laboratories of General Electric are given exclusively to lamp manufacturers entitled to use the name MAZDA.

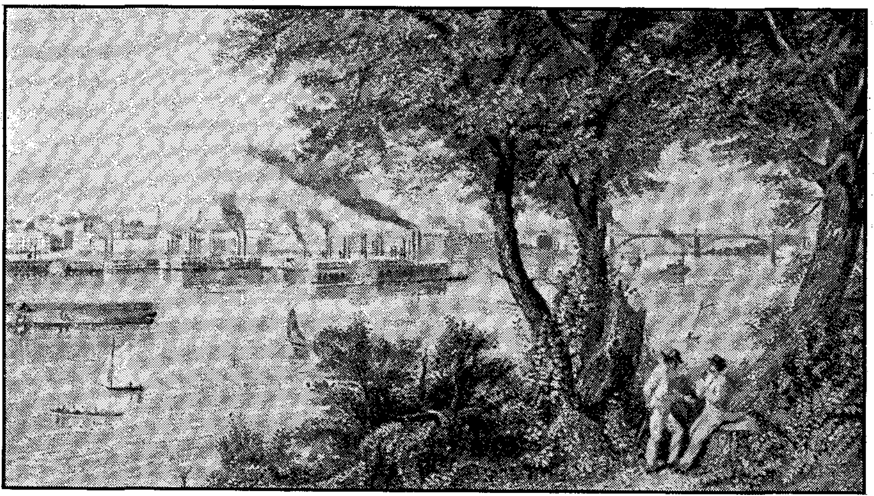
*MAZDA—
the mark of a research service

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

(Continued from page 42)

> river. Harvest hands were also more or less of the jungle. Of cabin passengers, traveling up-stairs, the lists were full, for this was a popular boat.
>
> She reached Davenport on the evening of July 23, and tied up for the night. There seems to have been low water, and the captain was unwilling to run the rapids at night.



Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co. From an old engraving

ST. LOUIS WHEN THE RIVER WAS KING

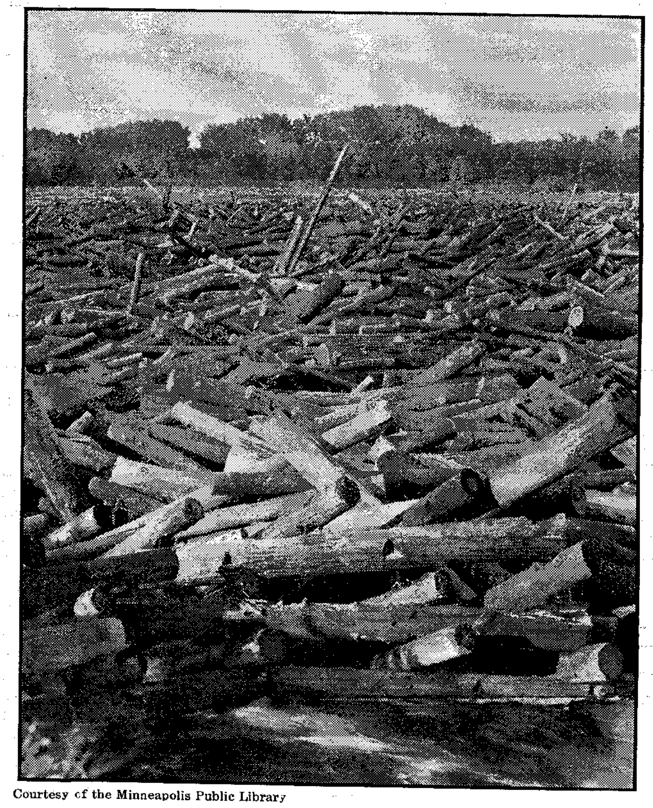
> Many passengers went ashore, among them the raftsmen and harvest hands, who tanked up on the usual beverages.
>
> At daybreak the *Dubuque* pulled out. Half an hour later a big raftsman, in the belligerent lees of intoxication, and followed by a crowd of his compeers in the same state, climbed the companionway to the upper deck and demanded breakfast in the saloon.
>
> The steward was a colored man; the waiters and deckhands were of the same unfortunate race.
>
> The steward explained that only passengers having first-class tickets were served on the upper deck, and that breakfast for the others would be served on the deck below.
>
> The raftsmen jeered at this information, and tried to push their way into the saloon. The steward opposed them. In the scuffle he got the big drunken raftsman close to the companionway and sent him reeling down-stairs.
>
> His companions swore vengeance. Raftsmen were not to be insulted by negroes.
>
> They trooped to the captain and told him that unless the impudent "nigger" steward was punished, they would set fire to the boat.
>
> River men had one handy and common way of settling disputes. The captain, who realized the danger he was in, tried to quiet the rioters by reminding them of their favorite tribunal. Let the raftsman and the steward meet on the forecastle and fight it out with their fists. The raftsman refused to fight a black man.

The hunting down of the terrified crew began, while the boat bravely clung to its schedule. Reading on:

> The barber hid in a closet. A rioter dragged him forth and stabbed him with a bowie-knife. He ran aft and begged a woman passenger to save his life. She hid him in her stateroom and bound up his wound. The rioters trailed him by his blood to her door and demanded their prey. She stood like a statue and poured upon them a torrent of such scorn that they sneaked away.
>
> A deckhand hid on the after-guard. Strange as it may seem, the boat continued all this time to make her regular landings. At the town of Hampton, Illinois, this fugitive attempted to escape. He was discovered and beaten into the water, where he was pelted with missiles until he sank and drowned.
>
> The captain had managed at Hampton to get a passenger ashore with telegrams for help to be sent to the sheriff of Rock Island and other authorities. When the *Dubuque* was again upon her way, three more deckhands were stabbed or shot and the bodies thrown into the river. Now the rioters sought the captain and demanded that the boat be run ashore, every black man on board be disembarked, and the voyage resumed with themselves as deckhands. But they made a condition that the captain and officers should make no resistance, the boat should be run as they directed, no arrests must be made, and no information given. If the captain refused, the boat would be fired.
>
> He consented to these terms and ran the boat to shore, where all the black men were landed. After this the rioters were quiet and the boat proceeded.

At Camanche, a few miles above Le Claire, the truculent ruffian that had started the trouble slipt ashore and disappeared, and soon the trouble was over, in this way:

> Clinton was the next stop. The rioters by this time became impatient and demanded that the boat should speed up for St. Paul without stopping. There was a railroad bridge at Clinton and its draw was closed. The captain of the *Dubuque*, to gain time, told the rioters that the draw could not be opened. While they were arguing about this, a special train passed over the bridge, and the next the rioters knew a company of regular soldiers from the Rock Island arsenal marched down the levee. In answer to the captain's appeal they had been sent by train up the Illinois shore. At the sight of the uniforms and rifles the rioters broke and ran for a vacant warehouse. Soldiers and the gathering citizens surrounded it. The commandant summoned the men to surrender. They made some show of resistance, but finally gave in and were marched in irons back to the *Dubuque*. With all her passengers she started back to Rock Island. The passengers were desired as witnesses.
>
> The trial was short. Eleven of the rioters were convicted on the spot and taken to the penitentiary. Some days in the county jail was the sentence for the rest.
>
> But the man that launched that day of horror, the ringleader that slunk ashore at Camanche, was never caught. All the country was scoured for him, vigilantes rode in every direction, the telegraph was used, and all to no result. Once the scouts got a trace of him. Far in the interior he had stopt at a lonely farmhouse and asked for a drink of milk. Then he disappeared. On the river he had been well-known for years as "Pock-Marked Lynch." In behalf of my river and its renown, I set down with emphasis that he was not really a riverman. He was a parasite. His business was to carry a faro layout up and down and relieve raft crews of their wages. He had a partner named Frazier, who managed to escape at Clinton. Years afterward interest was revived in this story by a report that Frazier had returned to the river, and had been seen and recognized. If so, his visit was

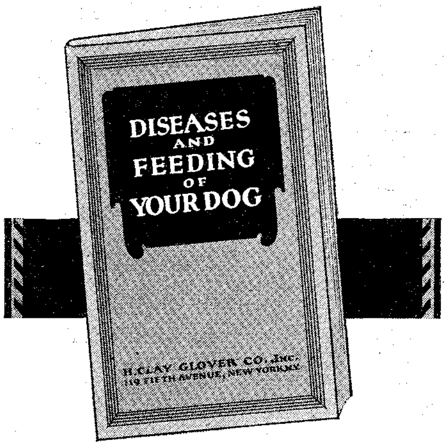


Courtesy of the Minneapolis Public Library

TROUBLE, AND MORE TROUBLE, FOR THE LOGGERS

A jam in the Mississippi above the falls of St. Anthony.

104 PAGE NEW
DOG BOOK
FREE!



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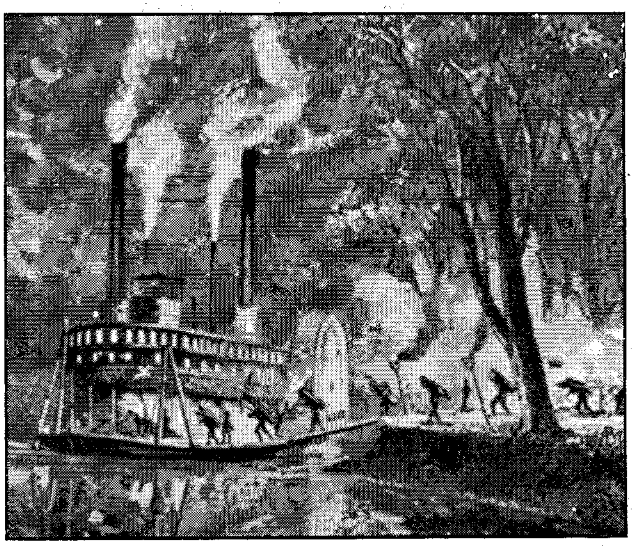
PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

brief. As to Lynch, his description was widely published, but so far as any record shows he was lost to the sight of men.

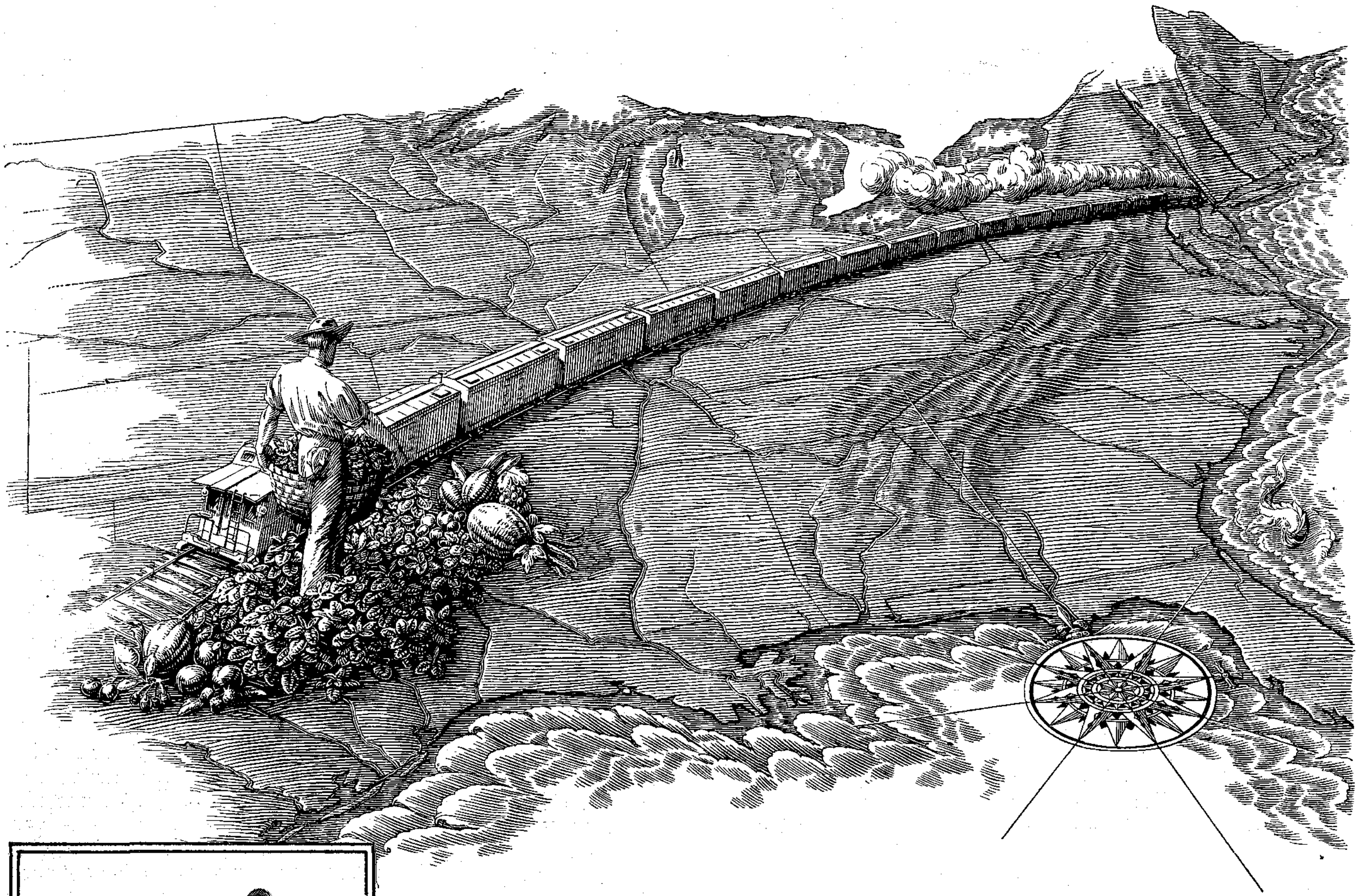
Not all of Mr. Russell's incidents are so grim. There is the story of Dave Mills, the raftsman, in which, along with violence, there is a strain of comedy. Dave's idea of pleasure when he was not at work was drunkenness and gunless play. One day he came to Prescott, Wisconsin, in his search for amusement, and there shot up all the saloons in town and disabled most of the bartenders. He also met Coleman Pewitt, who combined the functions of wealthy citizen, saw-mill proprietor, town marshal and police force. Of the encounter we learn:


FUELING A WOOD BURNER AT NIGHT

> It seems that Marshal Pewitt, patrolling the town in moments of vacation from his sawmill, observed the frolicsome Mills on pleasure bent, and, being in the habit of carrying in his coat-tail pocket a pair of handcuffs of trustworthy make, slipt these upon the visitor unaware and had him a prisoner, forthwith marching him to the town calaboose on the top of the bluff.
>
> The problem that then confronted the citizenry was what on earth to do with the captive. It was admitted that if he were released he would probably beat up all that had previously escaped his attentions, and it was also well enough known that to keep him locked up and feed him would empty the town treasury.

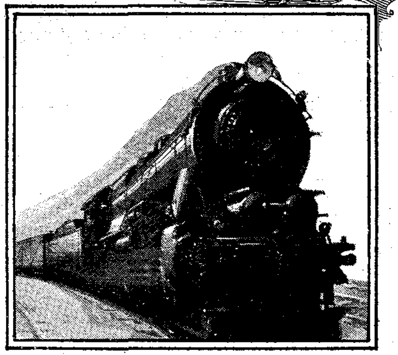
In this dilemma Marshal Pewitt hit on the plan of settling the matter by a personal combat with the prisoner. To this the latter heartily agreed, for it was understood that if Mills won he should become marshal in Pewitt's stead. Of course, if Pewitt won, Mills was to leave on the first steamboat, knowing that if he returned he would be shot on sight. As to the advantages of the combatants, we are informed that:

> City Marshal Pewitt was much smaller in stature than Mills, being no more than five feet ten; but he had led an active outdoor life, mostly at handling logs, and his muscles were as hard as rocks. Besides, he had never impaired his strength by excessive devotion to the wine bags, and he had a little scheme of his own.
>
> Before the arbitrament could be carried out, it was thought well to submit it to the judgment of leading citizens, because, if Mr. Mills were to become city marshal, they would have a natural interest in the fact, and if he were to be shot they might be useful witnesses before the coroner or other busybody.
>
> Accordingly, the case was laid before the best men in Prescott, with a request for their deliberate verdict. Of these good men and true, John Martin, as keeper of the best saloon and biggest gambling dive, had naturally, in view of his commercial interests, the right of priority. Mr. Martin, being consulted, said the plan was good and should be carried out. It was next submitted to and approved in turn by Norman Dunbar, who kept the leading grocery; Hart Broughton, leading hotel man; Charles Young, leading physician; Lime Smith, leading drayman; and L. H. Merrick, leading steamboat agent. The first snag was struck when the project was broached to the Rev. Mr. Richardson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was so lacking in public spirit and the true sporting instinct as to object strongly. He said that what was proposed was ungentlemanly, unethical, and contrary to all the usages in the admirable State of Connecticut, from which he had lately emerged.
>
> Mr. Richardson, being in the minority and, of course, far outweighed by the opinion of Mr. Martin, the plan proceeded; a ring was formed and Mr. Mills released from bondage. Before a select circle of the best people of Prescott he faced his opponent.
>
> Each now assumed the attitude observable in all the prints of pugilists, the crouching position, right arm raised, left by the side ready to strike. The referee shouted "Go!" and the men began sparring and feinting, when of a sudden Mr. Pewitt lowered his head and drove it with great violence into Mr. Mills's midriff.
>
> The Terror of the Bar-rooms fell at that mighty stroke and lay upon the earth gasping "for great lack of ease," as John Ridd hath it, referring to another occasion like this. He had scant time to recover, for the agile city marshal was upon him, hammering him with his fists and then inserting a thumb under one eye, which he seemed likely to dislodge. On this the Terror of the Bar-rooms yelled for mercy, and the fight was over.
>
> The best people of Prescott, who had witnessed it with interest, reminded Mr. Mills of its terms; reminded him in simple but expressive words of one syllable that he could not fail to grasp. He admitted that they were right, and the assembly adjourned to Mr. Martin's emporium, where they drank together sociably. When



A new era in Agriculture

is being made possible by these developments in transportation



Nearly a million cars a year of fresh fruits and vegetables

The value of the combined fruit and vegetable crop of the country has reached the astounding total of more than one and a half billion dollars. This crop has become one of the nation's major industries.

The transportation of fresh fruits and vegetables over the railways of the United States now amounts to nearly a million carloads a year.

The fresh fruits and vegetables consumed in New York City are brought from an average distance of 1500 miles.

TO MANY it would seem but yesterday that such refreshing delicacies as lettuce, tomatoes, spinach and many of the fresh fruits could be enjoyed only in summer, except by the very wealthy.

Today, these healthful pleasures of the table form part of the normal daily diet throughout the year of hundreds of thousands of people of even moderate means.

This ever-increasing production of fresh vegetables and fruits—together with the enormously increased production of poultry and dairy products which preceded it—has brought a new era to American agriculture.

In many sections, farming has thus been transformed from an industry of one or two crops, with its attendant risks, to an industry of many crops.

The steady flow of perishable products from farms throughout the nation to the populous northeast has been made possible by the increased facilities of the railroads—rapid through train service and refrigerator cars.

IN this development of rapid refrigerator service, it has been the privilege of the Pennsylvania Railroad to play a leading role.

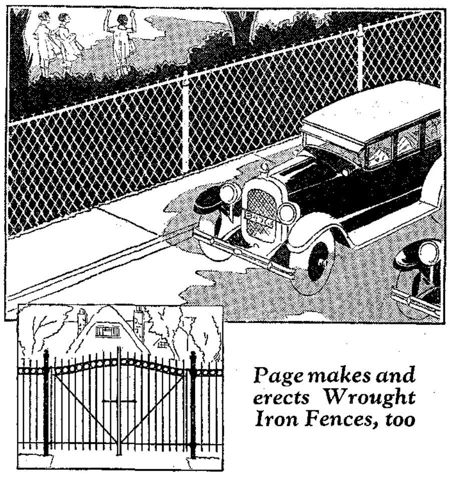
A few years ago, scarcely 10% of freight trains were on regular schedules. Today, the Pennsylvania Railroad's 2900 freight trains are operated on regular schedules as dependable as those of passenger limiteds.

Through such great gateways of commerce as Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Norfolk and Washington, the Pennsylvania maintains a fast through service of solid trains of refrigerator cars to the populous cities of the east. Through the winter months this road hauls every week thousands of cars of fresh fruits, vegetables and other farm products from the west, southwest and south to the main points in the vast industrial region in which it operates.

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

What Price SAFETY for your children



Page makes and erects Wrought Iron Fences, too

MODERN traffic, moving at express-train speed, demands modern protection.

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It will pay you to investigate this better property protection. No obligation.

53 Service Plants erect fence everywhere

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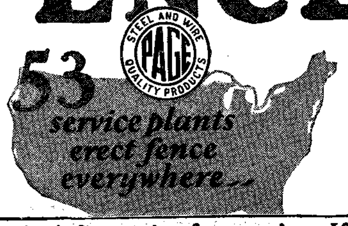

America's first wire fence - since 1883

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> the next steamboat arrived, Mills went aboard. He scrupulously observed his part of the contract. Often after that he was on boats or rafts that passed Prescott, or landed there, but he never came ashore. He would stand on the guard and chat amiably with City Marshal Pewitt or others, but he never came ashore.

Visits of raftsmen were occasions of more or less epic importance to the inhabitants of the river towns. A raft would tie up at the river bank, and there would swarm ashore a company of men who were larger or smaller versions of the Dave Mills whose exploits have just been chronicled. And when the visitors had gone, Mr. Russell tells us, timid souls crept abroad again, observing the traces of their late unwelcome guests with a "certain note of admiration." Among the traces there would be, we discover:

> The beer-saloon sign nailed across the Presbyterian church door, the parson's buggy roosting in a tree, and old Mrs. Disney's cow painted green with paint feloniously extracted from McKane's paint shop. To-morrow they would be talking of these things with chuckles and mirthful head-shakings. But the next raft that tied up on our water-front was none the less awesome.

The floating dance-halls of the river are described by Mr. Russell as hotbeds of crime, beating Poker Flat at its worst. Reading on:

> Once, also, there came to my notice a singular and incongruous commentary on another side of this wretched business. I was standing one day on the river-front at Davenport, when from up the stream hove in sight one of these floating dives.
>
> As it came opposite the now empty steamboat landing, there was a stir among the loungers to see a young woman of strange appearance come running along the bank. A thing more out of place among the freight piles and burlaps of a water-front can hardly be imagined. She was drest in an evening gown of heavy silk, deep green in color, without sleeves, elaborately trimmed with gold braid, and having a train that she must carry in one hand. She was panting with fatigue evidently, as much as with an intense excitement. The light slippers on her feet had once been white, but were now stained with mud, and torn as if with the rocks. Her dress, too, looked as if she had been running through bushes.
>
> "Row me out to that boat!" she gasped. "I'll give you this," and she waved a five-dollar bill.
>
> Old Joe Arp, the boatman, had been sitting on the bow of his skiff pulled up on shore. He roused at the sight of the bill and took her aboard. They were within perhaps a hundred feet of the dance-hall, when a rear door opened, and there stept out the ugliest scoundrel I had ever seen. He had a rifle, which he laid suggestively in the crook of his elbow, and he said to Arp in a low voice:
>
> "You git away from here—and do it quick."
>
> The woman sprang up in the boat and nearly upset it.
>
> "Oh, Bill," she cried, "dear Bill, take me back, take me back, Bill!"
>
> The rifle came up to the ruffian's shoulder. "You git for shore, or I'll blow you full of holes," he said. "Git!"
>
> Arp said afterward there was something in the man's voice so coldly cruel he would have sheered off if there had been no weapon. He lost no time in making for shore. The woman held out her hands beseechingly. The rifle continued to cover them until they were far away. Then the man went into the house and shut the door.

Mr. Russell concludes this part of his account with a sentimental and comic episode. Thus:

> A few miles below McGregor, on the Iowa side, an irascible old gentleman named Dee kept a wood-yard for steamboats; also an ever-ready rifle and a collection of dogs. He had a daughter, known all up and down the river as the "Corn-Fed Girl," who was at once the dream and the despair of every batty poet from Pig Eye's Bar to Alton Slough. These, undergoing for her sake the pains of composition, caused the odd corners of many a local newspaper to echo with lame numbers. To win a sight of Mary Dee while the boat stopt for supplies at the wood-yard was a feat of distinction, usually achieved, if at all, at some risk from guns and dogs.
>
> When a boat headed for the Dee yard, officers and passengers made bets on whether without being shot or bitten they would or would not succeed in getting a glimpse of the fair recluse, and the expedients resorted to made the basis of many a well-spun lie in the watches of the night. Sometimes ingenuity or persistence succeeded.
>
> For myself, I may say that for a long time I heard these reports and sniffed at them. Rivermen were notorious for fervent imaginations about such world wonders; in their view anything that wore skirts was divine. Besides, there was, and for years had been, competition among Le Claire, La Crosse, and Dubuque on this subject, each asserting itself to have the prettiest girls, and each advancing the claim on what seemed to the judicious mind but trifling warrant. But once, when I was making trips on the old steamer *St. Croix*, in a capacity something like that of a supercargo, we came one Monday morning unusually close around the point below the Dee place. The river was high, and Uncle Joe, the first pilot of the *St. Croix*, was hunting slack water. So we boomed unperceived upon the wood-yard, and there was Mary hanging out the washing with her sleeves above her elbows.
>
> Well, there was no doubt that for once reputation was justified, a thing I have seldom observed since. She was a great beauty, and no mistake. She had the Irish deep-black hair, Irish blue eyes, a face of almost classical contour, a white skin set off with a delicate pink glow—all this away out here in the wilderness. I could understand, also, how she won her peculiar name. It was in right of her statuesque figure and her air of exceeding wholesomeness. After this, I suppose it will be needless to remark that I fell with the rest.
>
> The rest of the story of the Corn-Fed Girl went at first as might have been expected. Yes—you are right; she eloped. It happened, however, contrary to form, that the man for whom she left the parental roof was not wholly unworthy, a circumstance to excite remark anywhere. When Mr. Dee's emotions had passed the dog-and-gun stage, he admitted that the joke was on him and turned in his blessing.

"Save the surface and you save all"—Paint & Varnish

When Winter Comes Durable Paints are Necessary

WINTER is a destroyer. Your home will feel his destructive blasts unless it is properly clothed — properly painted with the right paints.

Paints containing substantial proportions of the Zinc Pigments—Zinc Oxide and Lithopone—combined with the proper oils and dryers are durable paints. They are protectors—guarding your home against wind, rain, snow, sleet and sudden temperature changes. They are beautifiers . . . . enhancing your home, winter or summer. And these Zinc Pigment Paints . . . these protectors . . . these beautifiers . . . are designed to give longest service at lowest cost per year.

Ere wintry winds whistle . . . you should be using Zinc Pigment Paints on your home. Pure White or in tints . . . unchanging in color . . . they fashion a beautiful home . . . and they laugh at winter's storms and changing moods.

While wintry winds whistle you can make the interior of your home cheerful, colorful . . . healthy, happy . . . by painting your walls and trim with bright—white and tinted—Zinc Pigment Paints.

Progressive painters use these paints containing substantial proportions of the zinc pigments, Zinc Oxide and Lithopone—paints which are made by paint manufacturers according to scientifically developed formulas.

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Since 1848 Manufacturers of Pigments of Quality for Manufacturers of Quality Paints
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I am interested in better paints. You may send me the full story of the value of zinc pigments in paints.

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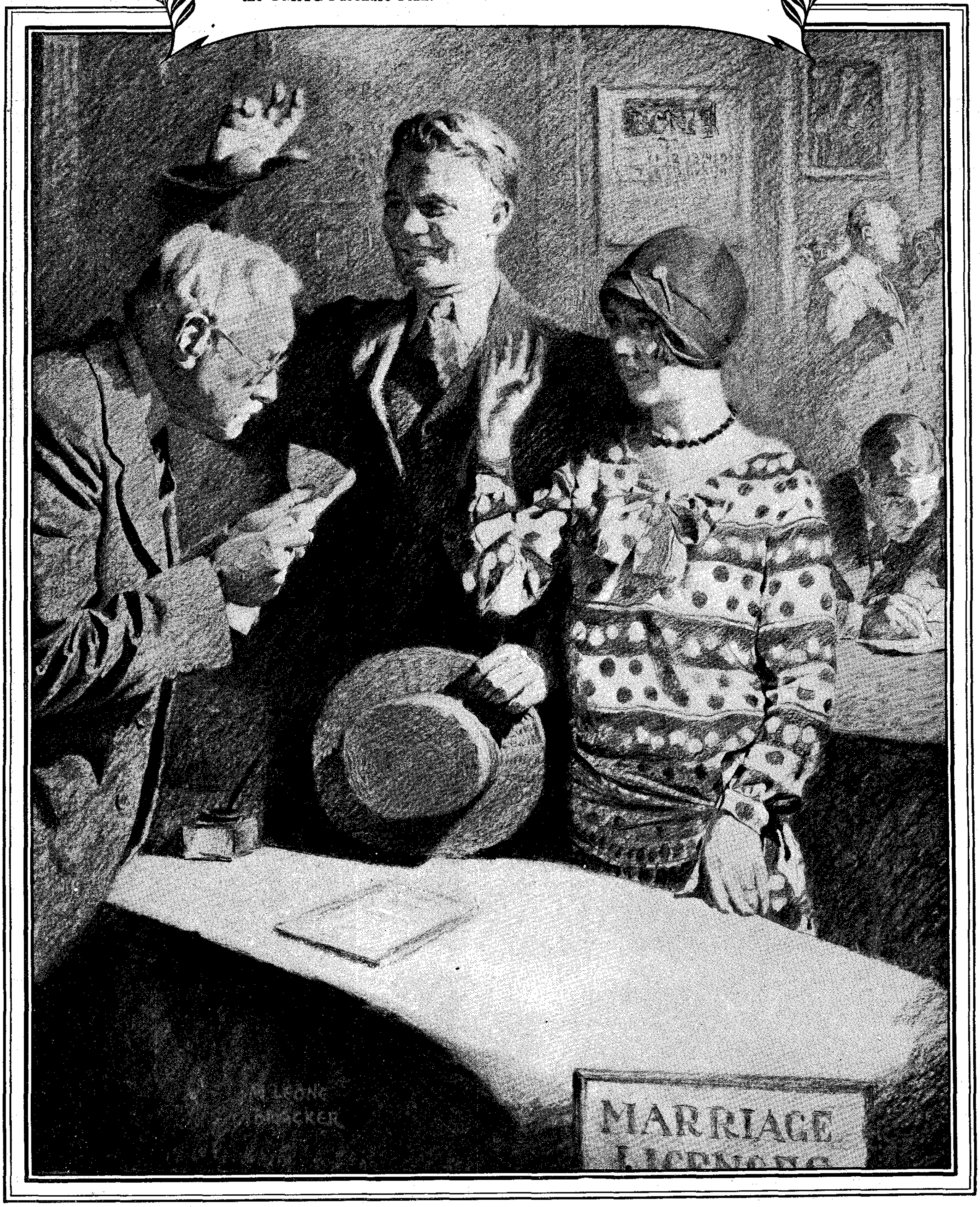
ZINC PIGMENTS IN PAINTS
. . . for beauty and durability

THE marriage license, the purchase of a home, the creation of an estate—almost every important decision in a man's life represents a commitment based upon his faith in his future earning power. So it is with the car—a necessity in modern life . . . . This is the essence of the GMAC Purchase Plan.



GENERAL

TIME PAYMENTS *and* THE OPEN MIND

TEN YEARS AGO there were many opinions about time payments, but few facts. General Motors began a careful study of the whole problem.

Everyone recognized the soundness of granting credit to a business—a *group* of individuals—for the purchase of necessary equipment. Was there, then, any logical reason why the *individual* should not be entitled to use his personal credit and earning power for the purchase of a necessity, such as an automobile—just as he purchased his home or life insurance estate?

Out of this study came a General Motors policy: every man or woman whose circumstances and income warrant the ownership of a car shall be provided with credit accommodation on a sound basis and at the lowest possible cost.

The General Motors Acceptance Corporation was organized to give effect to this policy.

Millions of families have had the use of their cars while they were paying for them, through the GMAC Plan. Sales and production of automobiles have enormously increased, resulting in much higher quality per dollar of cost. The American people are making more effective use of their time and energies, and this has been definitely reflected in national prosperity.

The whole machinery of consumer credit has been placed upon a sound economic basis, because the problem was approached with scientific thoroughness and an Open Mind.

* * *

"A car for every purse and purpose"
CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND
BUICK · LASALLE · CADILLAC
All with Body by Fisher
GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS
YELLOW CABS *and* COACHES
FRIGIDAIRE *The Automatic Refrigerator*
DELCO-LIGHT *Electric Plants*

* * *

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* * *

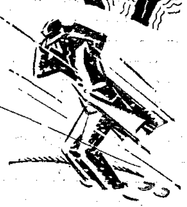
General Motors passenger cars, Frigidaire, the automatic refrigerator, and Delco-Light electric plants may be purchased on the standard low-cost GMAC Time Payment Plan.

* * *

TUNE IN—General Motors Family Radio Party. Every Monday evening, 9:30 Eastern Standard Time. WEAF and 35 other stations associated with N. B. C.

MOTORS

NOW before SHIVERY DAYS



Lock out the thief that robs you of the heat you pay for...

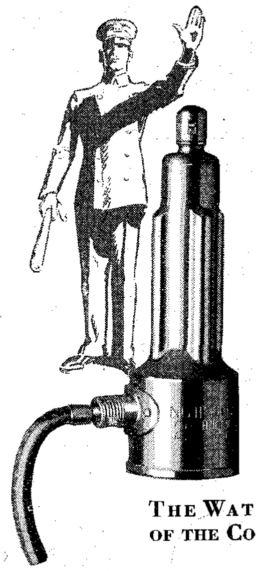
PHONE your heating and plumbing contractor. Say: "Put my heating system in order, clean out the boiler—and show me how you can vacuum-ize my system with Hoffman No. 2 Vacuum Valves."

He will tell you:—"Air and steam are mortal enemies. Air destroys steam, robs it of its heat. If air is in a radiator, steam cannot enter. Get that air out of a steam system, then lock it out—and steam won't have to fight every inch of its way into radiators, (pushing out the air, lifting its weight) every time drafts are opened.

"With air shut out, radiators fill with steam 15 minutes (instead of an hour) after drafts are opened. When the fire is banked radiators continue to give off heat for three hours (instead of 30 minutes), because air cannot get in to dissipate it."

What an inexpensive, almost magic way to keep homes warm and cozy, to keep fuel bills down to rock bottom!

Look up your heating and plumbing contractor now. Ask him about Hoffman No. 2 Vacuum Valves on your heating system. You will thank him every frosty morning for his advice.



FREE BOOK, "How to Lock Out Air—the Heat Thief," tells clearly by word and picture the amazing story of Hoffman No. 2 Vacuum Valves. Write your name and address on the margin and mail today. Receive this book with the name of a reliable heating and plumbing contractor near you. Hoffman Specialty Company, Inc., Dept. Q—19, 25 West 45th St., New York City.

THE WATCHMAN OF THE COAL PILE

HOFFMAN No.2 VACUUM VALVES

(And Hoffman Controlled Heat)

COSTLY SNEEZES IN "TALKIE" LAND

EVERY one becomes rigid when the whistle shrills. A sneeze or cough would cost thousands of dollars. The director takes up a hand telephone by his chair to speak to the operator. "Ready?" he queries. An affirmative click comes over the line which the director answers with a clicker in his hand. Up creep queer contraptions, like wartime tanks, on rubber rollers. Inside these are cameras, thus enclosed to deaden the sound which they make in operation, as Mayme Ober Peak tells us in the Kansas City *Star*. The players on the brilliantly lighted set are "palpably nervous. No help from the director now. They are absolutely on their own. A forgotten line, a poorly spaced bit of business, the slightest hesitation will spoil the record. Cutting and patching film is not possible in the 'talkies.'"

For, we learn from the *Star* writer, we are on a sound-proof stage, where any noise not called for in the play will be disastrous. We are watching the making of one of the new talking moving-pictures which are beginning to be shown and which, it is predicted, will revolutionize cinema production. Whether this is good or bad is something on which those most concerned are not agreed, and into which we do not intend to go. Reading on of how these pictures are made:

Everything that once was familiar is missing. Even the Kleigs, which are not entirely silent in operation, have been replaced by huge incandescent lamps, mounted in special reflectors. The megaphone—directorial symbol—is nowhere to be seen. Assistant directors, formerly valuable by reason of lung power, now move softly on rubber-soled shoes. So do the property and make-up men, the cameramen and electricians.

Suspended over the heads of the players, just out of range of the cameras, are the microphones that pick up the voices and carry them to the amplifying and recording apparatus. These instruments are so sensitive to sound that the most feeble whisper is recorded. That's why cranking cameras have to be enclosed in sound-proof booths, and shoot through plate-glass windows.

When the players are going through their action, these booths look for all the world like tanks creeping up on a machine-gun nest in No Man's Land. In fact, they are called "tanks" because of the manner in which they are moved around to various positions. Ingenious synchronizing devices inside the tanks keep the cameras in constant accord with the recording apparatus in another part of the building. The operators of the cameras wear headphones during the filming process in order that they may receive instructions from the man at the monitor panel outside, on which are mounted multi-colored lights, switches, and an intercommunicating telephone.

The director calls for a rehearsal. The players go through their scene, speaking their lines distinctly. "Don't forget the mike," cautions the director again and again, as players incline to ramble beyond its range. Immediately, the actress or actor becomes self-conscious, keeping half an eye on the miserable little mike—a veritable instrument of torture!

Finally, the rehearsal is over. The director sits quietly and tensely in his chair. He signals his assistant, who blows a sharp blast on a whistle. Everything within sound of that whistle must hold an absolute quiet until a two-blast whistle lifts the spell after the scene is stopt.

The scene is ended, if there has been no mishap. Otherwise, it has to be done over from the start. I was on the Vitaphone stage at Warner's one day when seven records were spoiled, one after another, just by some slight little hitch in the dialog between two vaudeville players! On another occasion a carpenter's hammer—operated a block away—did the damage.

When the scene is over, the wooden soldiers relax with obvious relief. But everything is not ended, after all, as we see:

Then comes the verdict from the operators outside—newcomers in the movie world, the mixer man, the monitor, and who-not. Down from the listening booth, built like a traffic tower above the stages, entirely enclosed in glass, alights the expert on voice culture, who sits before a speaker and hears the voices of the players just as they will register on the screen.

He tells the director just how maybe May McAvoy spoke too high in the middle of that sentence about her lover, or Emil Jannings gave a grunt that sounded like a blast of dynamite. Once, Chester Conklin in "Varsity" registered an admonition for caution in a hoarse whisper to Mary Brian that rocked the stage when it came through the amplifier!

So the scene is done over, and the mixer man—the technician who controls the volume and modulation of the voices—gets busy reducing or reversing the process if voices are scarcely audible.

The monitor man is a sort of "talkie" traffic cop. He sees and hears everything that goes on during a scene and by means of an elaborate communicating system keeps in constant touch with the "mixing" panel, amplifying and recording rooms.

This latter room, where the voice is imprest on disks and films, the heart of the whole system, I have never been able to enter yet. At first such secrecy surrounded the talking stages, you weren't permitted to print anything you saw, even if admitted. Now things are worse. You can scarcely get in at all. It is more difficult for a reporter to get a pass to a sound-proof stage than for a tourist to pass one of the Cossacks at the studio gates.

Formerly, you got your "O. K." from the publicity director and, unless you had a special interview on hand, wandered all over the studio lot, popping into René Adorée's dressing-room, dropping by "Doug" Fairbanks's gymnasium to see him do stunts, or stopping for a chat with James Cruze, on the set where he was shooting his latest picture.

But no more. Now you have to state your business definitely when you call at the publicity department, and are accompanied every step you make by one of its scouts. Special passes, with strict limitations, are issued. One color admits you to the studio, another color takes you within sight of the sound-proof stage, the third, blue, issued only by the studio's chief mogul, gets you inside the sacred precincts of the talkies.

As long as the talkies remain in a highly experimental stage, each studio will guard the secrets of its advancements with

PROFITABLE HAULAGE

DEMANDS SPEED, STAMINA, ECONOMY

Patented double sleeve-valve engine . . . the simplest and most efficient of automobile motors . . . now powers a complete line of Willys-Knight trucks

In the Willys-Knight six-cylinder motor trucks, the latest improvements in chassis design combine with the proved power and reliability of the double sleeve-valve engine to meet the most urgent demands of fast, economical commercial transportation . . . The Willys-Knight truck is notable for outstanding performance—high speed, lively pick-up, quick stopping (four-wheel brakes), ample power on hills. It has the heavy duty truck-type clutch and transmission; rugged strength to bear up under the most strenuous service year after year. It assures minimum upkeep costs — remarkable freedom from carbon troubles and repairs. Its strong, clean-cut lines give it a smart appearance.

1½-ton chassis, 134″ w.b.	$1545
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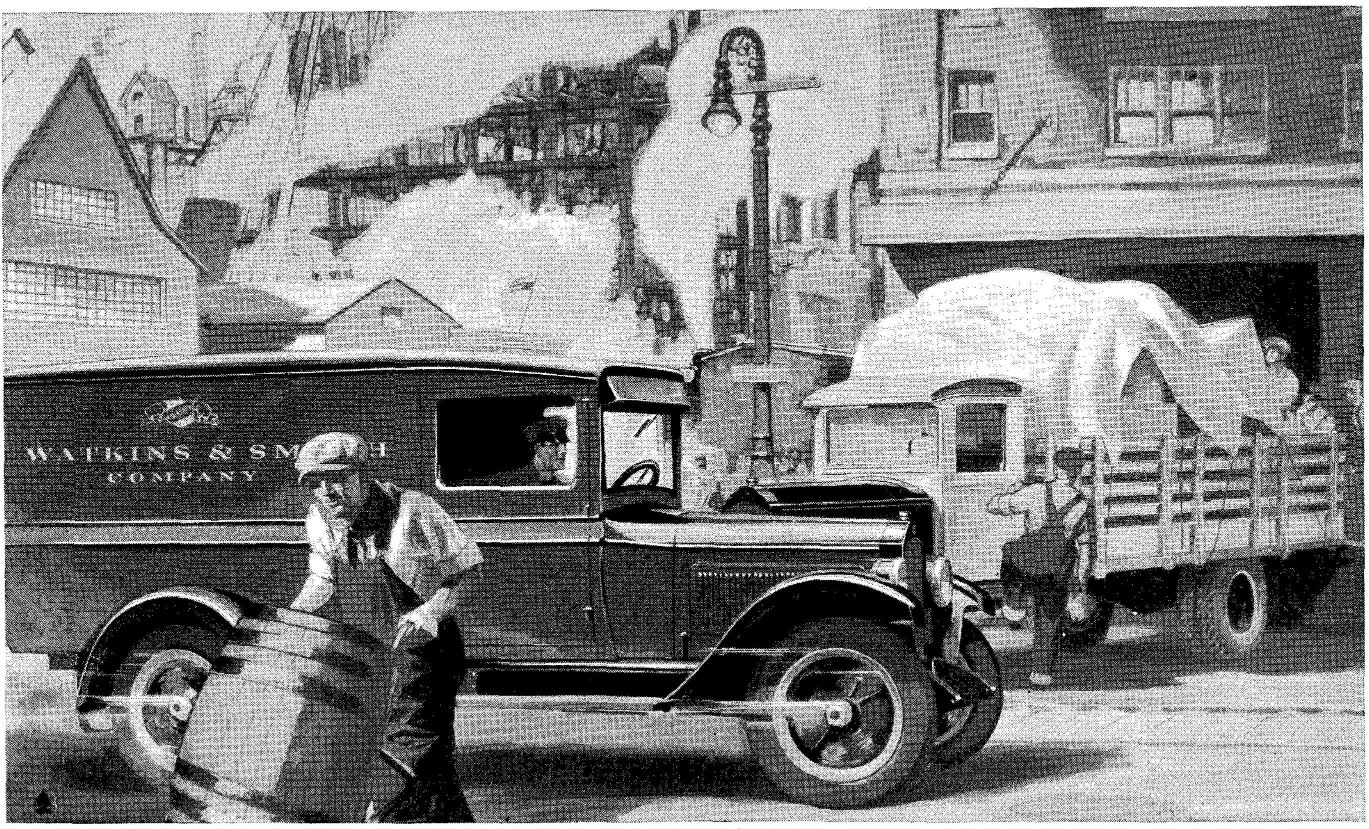
1-TON CHASSIS—130″ WHEELBASE

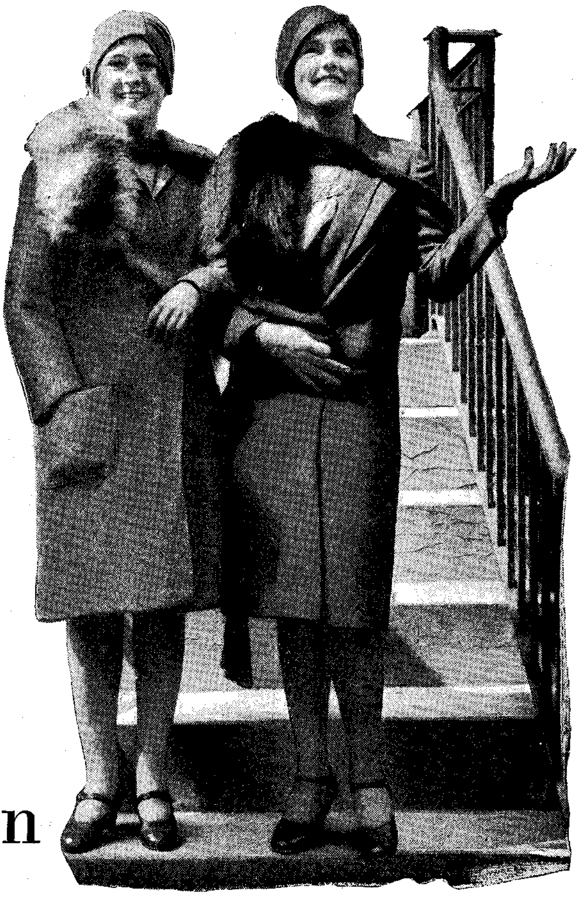
$1095

Prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. Willys-Overland Sales Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.



WILLYS-KNIGHT

Motor TRUCKS



"MEN *who are bald or have dandruff* look *old and ill-cared for, even if they aren't. We like well-groomed men about us!" say Washington debutantes. Stay in the preferred class. It's not difficult with this famous treatment.*

"Bald men or men with dandruff are unattractive,"

say WASHINGTON DEBUTANTES

"AT LEAST men with thick, well kept hair are so much *more* attractive that we've little time for those who are bald. And dandruff seems inexcusable!"

Do the women you know feel this way about you? Don't let them.

This famous treatment, three minutes a day, *regularly*, every day, will kill dandruff germs—check baldness.

EVERY MORNING moisten scalp generously with Pinaud's Eau de Quinine. Then, with fingers pressing down firmly, move scalp vigorously in every direction, working the tonic thoroughly into every inch of scalp. Move scalp—not fingers. Brush your hair while moist. It will stay the way you want it.

Dashing Pinaud's Eau de Quinine over the scalp combats dandruff. Working it into the scalp deeply every day saves the hair.

You can find Pinaud's Eau de Quinine at any drug or department store.

FREE: ***generous sample bottle of the*** famous Pinaud's Eau de Quinine. Write today to Pinaud, Inc., Dept. Z-4, 220 East 21st Street, New York City. In Canada, 560 King Street, Toronto.

Look for Pinaud's signature on every bottle

IF HE HAD *protected his hair how much more attractive his head would be! Just a slight hair-thinning became a sizable bald spot—while he waited.*

PINAUD'S *Eau de Quinine*

Copr. 1928, by Pinaud, Inc.

KEEPS YOUR HAIR HEALTHY, YOUR SCALP CLEAN

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

vigilance. Old-time reporters covering the studios deplore the coming of the talkies as marking the passing of most of the picturesque phases of the industry. Certainly, there is nothing very alluring about the great concrete stages in process of building at the various studios. And yet when one hears that in these 400 tons of structural steel, more than 1,200 cubic yards of concrete, with doors that weigh more than two tons each, there is apparatus so delicate it can register the footsteps of a fly, this giving the movies a voice takes on thrilling interest.

The stages have walls eight inches thick, set upon vibrationless piers which go down into the earth sixteen feet to strike sand. The floors are sixteen inches deep, consisting first of a six-inch sand cushion, on which is set a slab of four-inch concrete. On this, on top of three inches of cork, is placed a double wood floor, making the structure absolutely sound-proof.

Within the eight-inch concrete walls are inner walls composed of acoustic plaster, which absorbs sound so that no echoes are possible. A "dead" space between the two walls isolates the interior from the outside world so far as any sound is concerned.

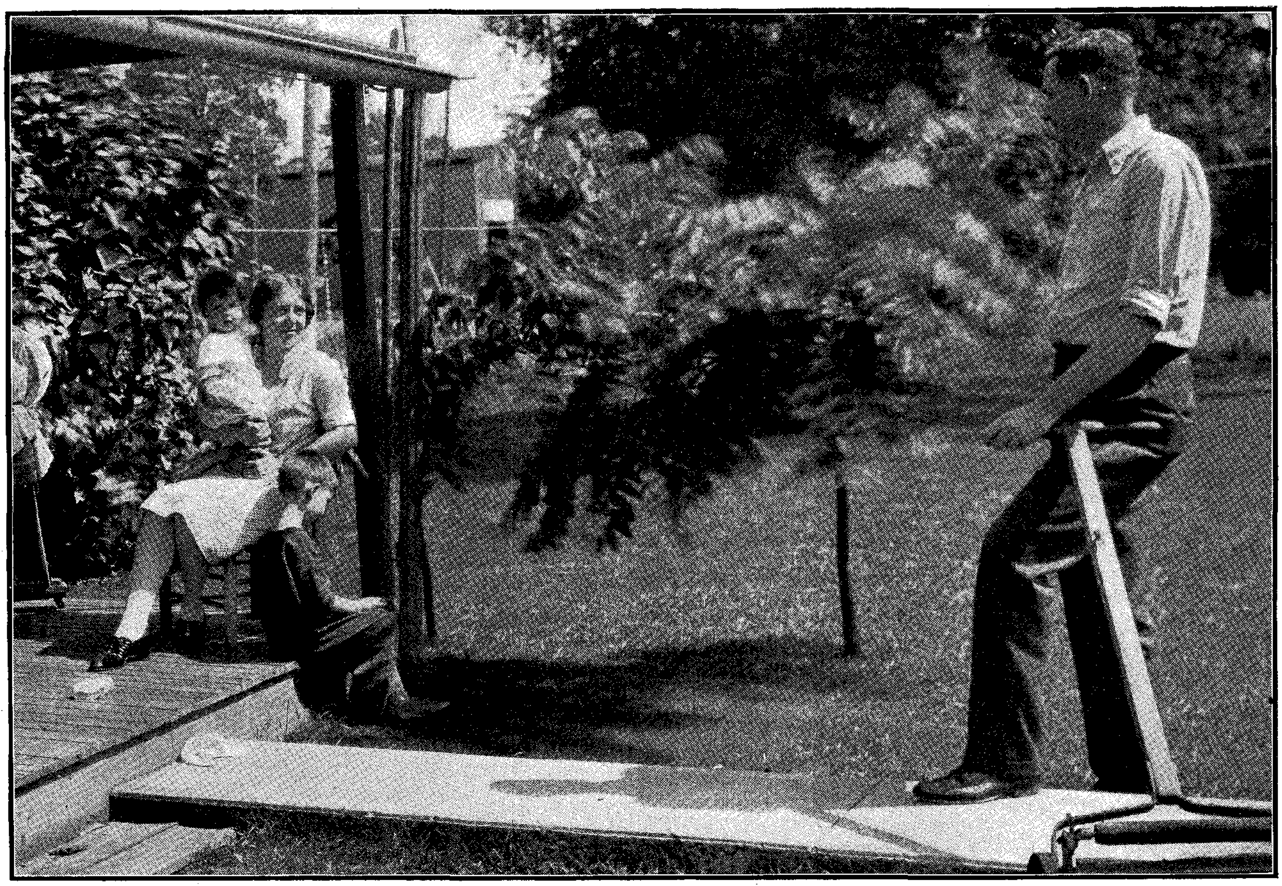
An interesting feature of Universal's sound-proofing system, we learn as we read on, is, in addition to the special lining material, a network of tracks to accommodate heavy baffling curtains to be used in isolating the subjects to be photographed. Quoting further:

"Bafflers," it was explained to me, are portable sound-deadeners, a new word in the shifting cinema dictionary.

Stalking through these dreadful cities of silence are what the studios call "syllable sleuths." With curious contraptions—one known as the telegraphone, which electrically records all elements of the voice, they analyze consonants and vowels in the voices of the stars, listening in on earphones and "clocking" their utterances.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has gone in for voice analysis of their stars on a large scale, having built a two-story concrete building, acoustic stage, for research and instruction. This company has engaged scientists and experts from the University of Southern California to conduct tests and head the studio elocution school. These experts will conduct an elaborate series of experiments to prove that defects and "weak spots" in a voice can be repaired, also to show picture producers how far scientific training and handling can improve the voice of a screen star unused to expressions of emotion vocally. Most of their effort will be concentrated on the feminine player.

"Women, more than men," states one of the professors, "will be forced to intensive and scientific training for talking pictures, because of a simple scientific fact. The voice of a man is naturally heavier, vibrating at between 100 and 300 vibrations a second, while woman's goes up to around 500 to 700. At this vibration the sibilant sounds, such as 'S,' 'Z,' the hard 'O,' 'X,' and 'P' become hisses or blasts, as they are vibrated at a higher speed than the balance of the vocal sounds." That is why, he explains, "few soprano singers have



SOMETHING TO GRUB FOR

PERHAPS this is a nation of money grubbers, as we have so often been called. Certainly no other people has ever produced so much individual wealth.

Yet we do not grub for the sake of money alone . . . for Americans are the greatest spenders as well as the greatest earners in all economic history.

It would be interesting to know how we have become The Money Grubbers.

* * *

Look back for just a moment to those bleak shores where the founders of the nation found themselves confronted by the rugged task of feeding, sheltering and defending their families . . . with little equipment other than their bare hands.

There was neither a leisure class nor an organized serfdom. Everybody worked. Being people of intelligence, resource and courage, they soon made their brains do for them what hands had always done before. Labor-saving devices were born and manual workers were freed for the more difficult problems of education, government and defense.

Schools were established so the children of these ambitious people could reach cultural standards their parents had never known.

And through three hundred years of pioneering . . . of pushing back the frontiers of so vast a land . . . three traditions have become established traits of the American people. *The necessity for labor . . . the necessity for education . . . and the need for mechanical power to free workers for other pursuits.*

The necessity for labor has made us want labor-saving devices. The application of mechanical power to manufacturing has made them available to us. The use of the printed page in the disseminating of information has permitted the picture of their rewards and benefits to be held constantly before us. Our national ability to *read, think* and *reason* completes the cycle. We want these machines which will ease our burden and improve our living . . . and we are willing to work harder for them. Advertising has stimulated more work . . . more buying. By creating more manufacturing, it is providing work for those who would *buy* the machines they are helping to make.

Automobiles, washing machines, electric refrigerators, telephones, talking machines, tractors, harvesters, each the application of power to some simple need and a whole nation aware of and wanting them.

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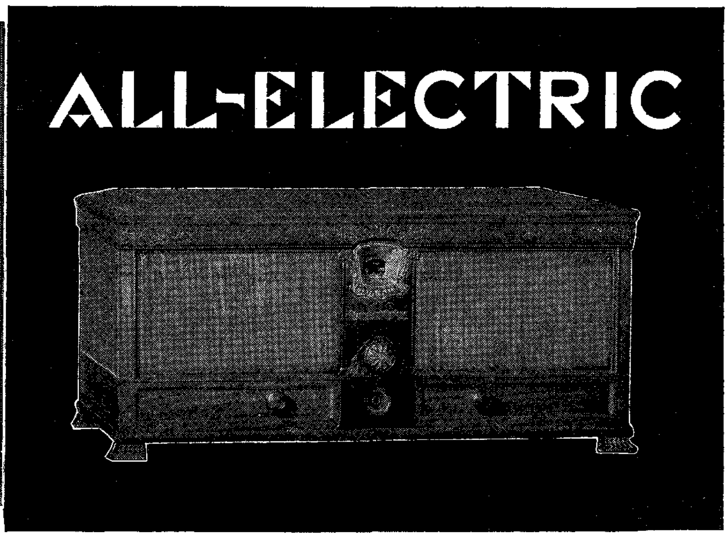

No. 635 Treasure Chest. Price, less tubes and speaker . $185
Slightly higher Rockies and West and Canada.

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In a New A. C. Tube Treasure Chest

THAT fidelity of tone which musical critics have always applauded in Stromberg-Carlson Receivers, is more marked than ever in this new instrument. Its distance ability—a vital need for those who are not near the best broadcasting stations—is noteworthy. Its selectivity—essential for those who live in areas congested with broadcasting—is extremely keen.

This new No. 635 Treasure Chest employs balanced circuits (Hazeltine patents), with scientific total shielding. Therefore, the Receiver is quiet and stable and will not produce regenerative distortion in your own loud speaker or disturb neighboring receivers.

It uses six of the modern improved A.C. Tubes and one full wave rectifier tube. No batteries or liquids are needed. The Receiver reproduces every note in the musical scale from the deepest note of bass viol to the highest note of piccolo, yet avoids reproducing troublesome alternating current line hum. Single dial (illuminated). Phonograph jack to facilitate electrical reproduction from records.

Designed to produce care-free operation—there is nothing which should wear out or require periodical servicing. Safe-guards built into the Receiver prolong the life of the tubes. The exquisite beauty of this Treasure Chest equals its masterful performance. Built of solid Walnut frame work with beautifully grained panel construction, and top of polished matched Walnut butts—will win a place in any room for its decorative value alone.

Arrange with your nearest Stromberg-Carlson dealer for a demonstration. His address may be learned from his advertisements in the newspapers or in your telephone directory. If there is no dealer nearby. write direct for descriptive literature.

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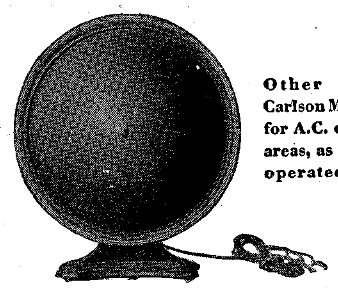
No. 14 Cone Speaker. A new table type seamless cone with a diameter of 16 inches. Price, with long cord . . $22.50



Other Stromberg-Carlson Models available for A.C. or D.C. current areas, as well as models operated by batteries

Stromberg-Carlson

Makers of voice transmission and voice-reception apparatus for more than thirty years.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

succeeded in making successful phonograph records."

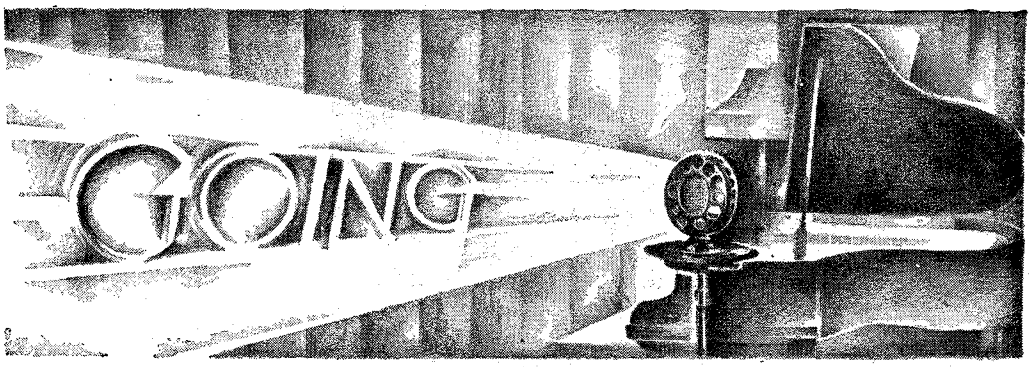
It's all very fascinating and strange, isn't it? And just about the time this new daughter of the picture industry gets her voice cultivated, along will come a new brother—technicolor! In spite of the declaration of Charlie Chaplin that "motion-pictures need dialog as much as Beethoven's symphonies need lyrics," I am inclined to believe that sound and color are coming to stay.

In the meantime, while debate, investigation and experiment proceed, the production of "talkies" gains impetus, Miss Peak writes, continuing:

> By January 1,000 theaters will be wired for sound. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine will see 3,000. Five years later every theater in the world will be able to show synchronized films, at which time, according to Jesse Lasky, the silent drama will have completely disappeared.
>
> Almost overnight the talkie craze hit Hollywood, splitting the industry wide open. Half the producers held that sound film would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs, while the other half believed it the most important innovation in the life of the industry that stood at the cross-roads of its progress. The latter declared that if movies went on holding their tongue they couldn't go on holding audiences!
>
> For six months the producers talked about the "talkies," and did nothing else. All except the "talkie" pioneers, Warner Brothers, who sawed wood and said nothing. Suddenly, Warner's first talking film, "The Lion and the Mouse," burst upon Hollywood, creating a sensation in spite of its imperfections. After that, there was a stampede to get on the band-wagon. The picture industry, representing an investment of billions of dollars, took a hand-spring over the talkie top. To-day, every important studio is spending millions more in sound equipment. Every producing company of consequence is committed to the sound accompaniment idea.
>
> To take care of the unprecedented business that must come from the recent inventions, a huge recording plant is destined for Los Angeles. Eminent engineers are being brought here to pursue their work. Laboratories are springing up where experimentation, seeking to correct faults of the new devices, will be carried on.

Universities and colleges, Miss Peak writes, have instituted courses in instruction to fit actors, writers, directors, and technicians for careers in the new talking pictures. Reading on:

> Schools of elocution, with classes of heretofore unimagined proportions, have replaced the old-time schools of acting, which were Hollywood's pest.
>
> In short, the sight-sound synchronization era has revolutionized the industry. "Those agin" still go around dazed, even tho they have had to fall into line. Cecil De Mille, so-called czar of the cinema, was the last producer-director to commit himself. Even now he takes a conservative stand, advising caution.
>
> One person's guess is almost as good as another's on the problem of the talkies.



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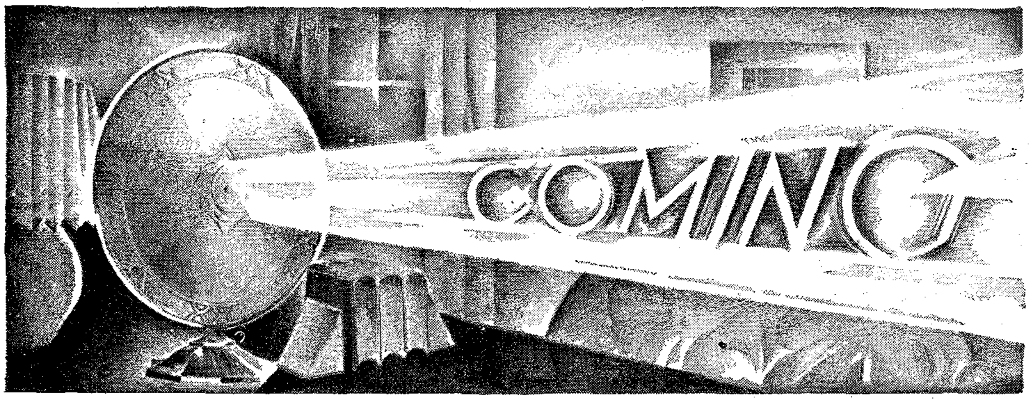

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Wake up your radio with this new voice.

Let it tell you of the wonderful things there are in the air — things you do not suspect and cannot enjoy until you have a loudspeaker that brings them to you, in every delicate tone from the highest, sheerest violin tremolo to the deepest, fullest 'cello note.

All-around quality is inherent in this Western Electric loudspeaker. It is part of a 50-year old tradition covering a whole family of related products in the field of communication, including the nation's millions of telephones and network of switchboards and cables.

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So Many Women

are startled to learn of this cause of waning health and energy

When your eyes sparkle and your smile is brilliant . . . you can't help feeling gloriously confident! For there is no charm like health—nothing so compelling as the magnetism of glowing vitality.

Yet so many women lose these priceless assets merely because of incorrect mouth hygiene and are startled to learn of this simple cause of waning health and energy.

Ask your dentist. He will tell you that diseases of the teeth and gums cause thousands of cases of ill-health—needlessly. And he will tell you, also, that the most serious dental troubles have their beginning from acids that have formed at The Danger Line.

Squibb's Dental Cream, however, because it contains more than 50% Squibb's Milk of Magnesia can safeguard your teeth and gums. It penetrates into all the remote spots beyond the reach of your tooth-brush and neutralizes the acids there. Use it! Guard yourself against the threat of acid decay and gum infection at The Danger Line—from the serious ills that so often follow in their train.

Squibb's Dental Cream is mild and safe. It cannot injure the delicate gum tissues of even the youngest child. It contains no grit. It *cleans* beautifully, but it is essentially protective. Your teeth are infinitely precious—your health even more so. It is best to keep them *safe*. Get a tube of Squibb's Dental Cream today. At druggists—only 40 cents a tube. Use it regularly. And (as an additional precaution) see your dentist twice a year. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York. *Chemists to the Medical Profession since 1858.*

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Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, *from which Squibb's Dental Cream is made, also helps to promote proper alimentation. Its unsurpassed antacid quality helps counteract improper digestion. And its mild laxative action helps to relieve the system from the burden of fermenting food. At druggists, 25c and 50c a bottle. It is The Standard of Quality.*

SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM

The "Priceless Ingredient" of Every Product is the Honor and Integrity of Its Maker

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Hollywood can not agree, altho the construction of the studios is solid proof the powers are going to give the new medium its chance.

HOW HITCH-HIKERS ENLIVEN THE MOTOR TOUR

"Hop in," the kindly disposed motorist told the old man he encountered on the country road twenty miles north of Springfield, Massachusetts, an old man who looked like a typical stage New Englander, with chin whiskers and all, straight from "'Way Down East," or "Shore Acres." He was walking in the road, a cane in one hand, a satchel in the other. "Where are you going?" he was asked.

"I'm footing it to Milford, beyond New Haven," he replied.

"I'll drop you off there," the driver told him. Frank J. Wilstach, who relates this incident in a New York *Times* article on his adventures with hitch-hikers, was repaid for the ride by the reminiscences of the old man, who confided that he had been "a great carpet-beater in his time." Mr. Wilstach is well known as a theatrical manager, in which capacity he has been associated with such stage personalities as DeWolf Hopper, Viola Allen, William Faversham, Mrs. Leslie Carter, E. H. Sothern, and Julia Marlowe. He takes small stock in tales of atrocities of pedestrians offered rides on country roads, and believes that "if the hitch-hiker had a chance to talk he might be able to relate some notable atrocities himself, committed, for example, by the motorist who thinks he is a humorist. Some hitch-hikers, I feel quite certain, pay dearly for hitches—dearly in boredom!" As for the old man, we are told:

> A chatty and amusing old primitive he proved to be. He said it was hard for a poor man to get along these days; that formerly he could get three good meals a day for 40 cents, but now he did pretty well if he got off with less than 60 cents; that formerly he got a good room for a dollar a week, and now he couldn't do better than a dollar and a half. I asked him what his trade was, and he said "mostly working for the wimmin and beating carpets."
>
> When a young man, nearly sixty years ago, he had been a show agent for the "Bijou Opera and Theater Company of Boston." It was his business to go ahead, hire the hall, rent the piano, post the bills and arrange for the "feed" and "sleeps" for the company. But they were "a drinking and carousin' lot." The troupe "busted and left him flat" way up in New Hampshire. He had to walk and "bum his way" back to Worcester.
>
> He found he liked the "show business," so when old Barnum and his show came along, back in the '80s, he joined on. He drove one of the cage wagons in the parade, but his chief work was in helping put up the tents. However, the "razorbacks" were a rough set. They used coarse

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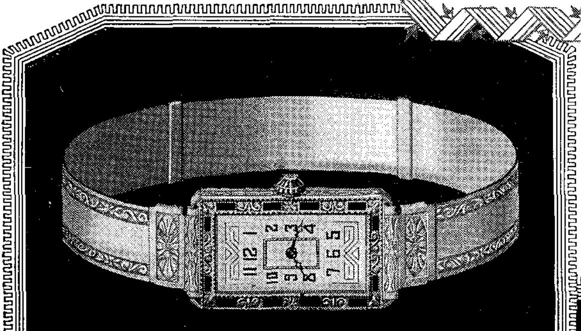
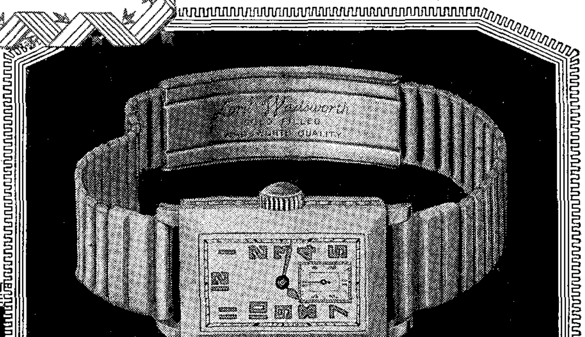
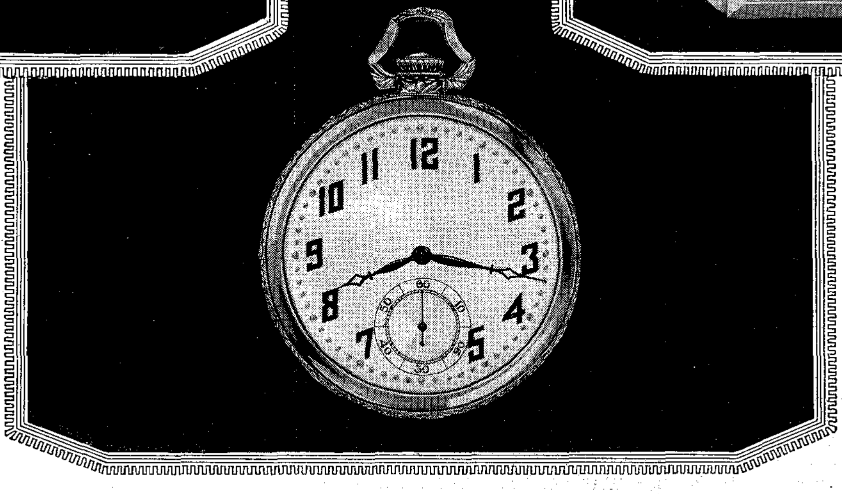


Man's Strap Watch
CASE BY WADSWORTH
Fitted with Wadsworth Watch Band, Lord Wadsworth Model





Man's Pocket Watch
CASE BY WADSWORTH
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Case makers for the leading watch movements

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A fascinating pageant parades past Santa Fe train windows. Glistening peaks, abysmal chasms, Indian pueblos, romantic ruins. The Southwest is wrapped in mystery and radiant with beauty.

Six Santa Fe trains leave Chicago and Kansas City every day for California. Fred Harvey dining service is the best in the transportation world.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

language, got drunk, and were a bad lot generally. So he quit. He could take a swig of whisky, just like drinking a bottle of pop, and not want any more, but as to getting drunk and disorderly, he couldn't see it! Why, he "lived for ten years in Boston and wasn't arrested once!"

He said he'd always been strong on work. Nobody could beat him.

He wanted to know if I had ever been to North Adams, Massachusetts. He had. His father told him it was a pretty place, so he took a day off and went. He spent thirty-five cents on the trolley-cars, and had a dandy ride through the country. But it cost so much to ride on the trolley, he couldn't get anything to eat. He looked about and found a woman beating a carpet, persuaded her to let him help with the job, and, having beaten all of the rugs and carpets in the house, received forty cents, "big money!" She gave him dinner, also, with good root beer on the side. Then he walked along, and found a woman fixing a stovepipe. She asked him if he could fix a stovepipe, and he replied: "Why, I am O. K. Kelly of Boston on that job." Having fixt the pipe, he polished the stove, and did so good a job that the woman gave him fifty cents and a good dinner, the second for the day. He didn't bother to eat supper. He had a fine day, saw the sights, and got back home with fifty cents more than he went away with.

I discovered the old boy could sing. He knew all the songs the old circus clowns used to sing, particularly "Whoa, Emma," which he rendered with great gusto. He said he was able to whistle for five hours running, in his prime.

I let the old boy out at Milford. He said he was delighted with the trip, and tears came into his eyes when I slipt him a dollar bill.

Of other encounters with hitch-hikers, Mr. Wilstach relates:

On a late trip alone to Canada and thence to Maine, covering a run of about 1,500 miles, lifts were given on but three occasions. About ten miles beyond Yonkers, I discovered a man and a woman trudging along. As they did not ask for a ride, I stopt the car and offered them a lift. The man explained that they were walking to his wife's home in Michigan. They were a vaudeville team, the woman a singer and dancer and the man an acrobat. Tired out after a year of hard work, they were off on a vacation. On their backs they carried portable tents. They had come all the way from Cincinnati, dropping off at New York to see some of the shows.

The next hitch-hiker I picked up was a wobegone young man standing under a tree seeking shelter from the rain. He didn't ask for a lift, but looked very much as tho he would appreciate one. When I got him into the car, he told me that he was on his way to Albany to visit his father, and that he had just been discharged from the Navy after three years' service. He had many interesting things to say of his experiences in foreign ports, and of what life in the Navy was like.

One encounters quite a number of young girls in couples on the road. At a filling station, I discovered two college girls who had come all the way from Buffalo. They said they hadn't experienced the least trouble from forward males on the way, that everybody had been polite and agreeable to them. One of the girls explained that a man and a woman in a car could be depended upon, almost every time, to give them a hitch.

HELEN KELLER'S INDIAN-KEEN SENSE OF SMELL

THE car windows were open. It was a crisp winter day. The wonderful woman whose mind and soul had emerged triumphantly from the obscuration of blindness, deafness and dumbness, was under observation by a medical friend, Dr. Frederick Tilney, who now tells the story in *Personality.* Knowing that the sense of smell had played an important part in Miss Keller's intellectual development, Dr. Tilney asked her if she could tell anything about the country through which they were passing in their twenty-mile drive over Long Island roads. In response, we learn:

Her first observation was that we were making our way through open fields. This proved to be the case, for the road ran through a golf course. Later she said we were passing trees. The road at this point made its way through a small grove. She then called attention to the fact that we had just passed a house with an open fire, and looking back I saw a small cottage with smoke pouring out of its chimney. She knew at once when we turned off the main road to enter the Motor Parkway, and in the course of our drive along this road she said we were then passing a number of large buildings. Looking behind me, I saw that we were actually in the vicinity of the several groups of structures constituting the Creedmore State Hospital for the Insane.

In the course of our conversation concerning her olfactory sensitiveness, I asked Miss Keller if she would write out for me how important the sense of smell had been to her life and development. Shortly after this she called attention to the fact that we had just entered Garden City and were passing the plant of Doubleday, Doran & Company, her publishers, which actually was the case. Her realization of this fact, she told me, was due to her smelling the ink from the presses of the publishing-house, with which she is very familiar.

Here we record Dr. Tilney's conclusion, however, that, "when tested objectively, Miss Keller's olfactory sense shows nothing above the normal average." Reading on:

Seven aromatic substances were used in these tests, including alcohol, oil of wintergreen, peppermint, formaldehyde, eucalyptus, asafetida, and valerian. It may be said that the fundamental pathway for the sense of smell in Miss Keller has absolutely no advantage over that of the normal adult individual. The sense of taste similarly showed no advantage in its fundamental organization. Concerning the sense of sight it may be said in summary that Miss Keller is totally blind and has been in that condition since her nineteenth month. She has neither light nor object perception. Examination reveals the fact that there is no retina present, and she is therefore deprived of the primary conduction paths for visual sense. With reference to the special sense of hearing, Miss Keller is completely deaf, having neither bone nor air conduction in either ear. Concerning her bone

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Refresh your body and mind under Southern California's healing semi-tropic sunshine!

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EVERY good reason your physician, business associates and friends can find to draft you for a Southern California vacation this winter will be answered one hundred per cent by better health and a fresher mind when you return home next spring! Persuade yourself to come to this land where winter is only a name—where flowers bloom gorgeously, birds sing and oranges ripen a mile beneath snow-capped peaks.

All will prove new out here in picturesque loveliness. Wide boulevards lead along the placid blue Pacific to Old Spanish Missions and every other interest spot. Sixty-five ever-green golf courses are within easy distance. A few hours south and you'll be at San Diego or Tia Juana!

And, the winter desert! Here may prove your greatest thrill. Drive through Owens Valley in summer-like sunshine and see a blizzard batter itself against bleak Mt. Whitney (14,501 ft.). Over a safe road lies Death Valley. Palm Springs, in the midst of a mysterious desert waste, is an easy motor trip. Metropolis of the Pacific Coast, Los Angeles, offers all the thrills of a great modern city. Los Angeles County is among the richest in natural resources, with agricultural products approximating $95,000,000 and oil fields valued at a billion dollars!

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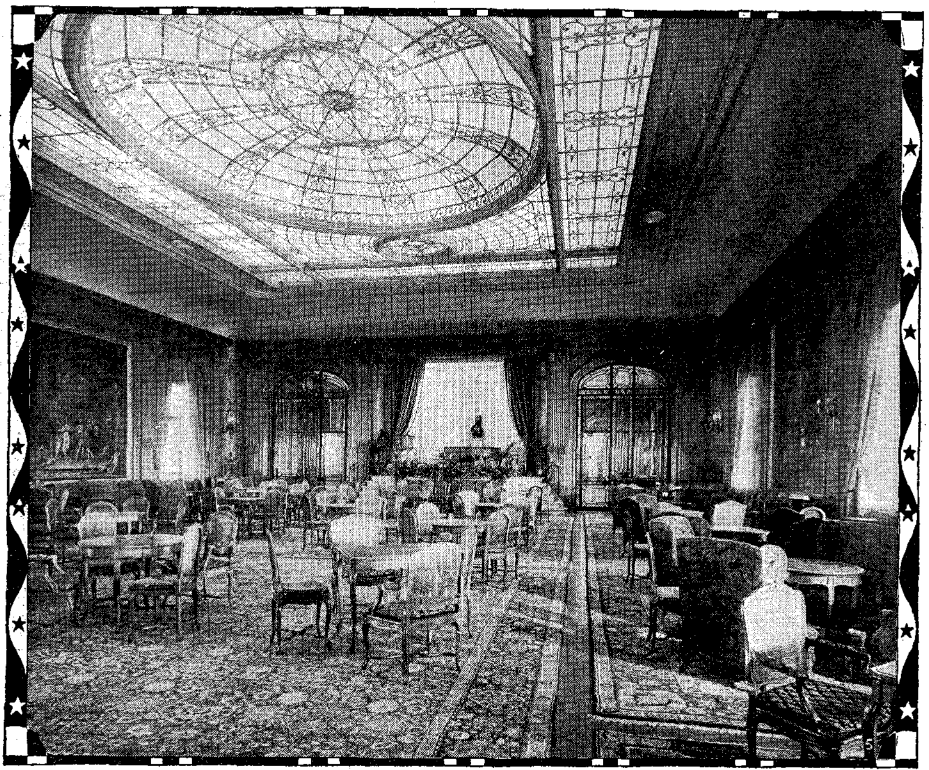

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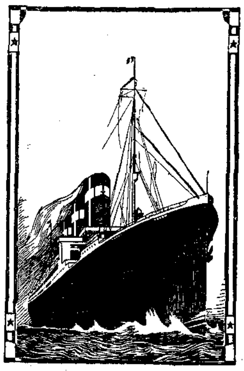
THERE are six famous ships that cross the Atlantic Ocean, flying the American flag. Regularly during the summer and winter, spring and fall, according to their sailing schedule, they clear New York Harbor and head for European ports—Cobh (Queenstown) in Ireland, Plymouth or Southampton in England, Cherbourg in France, Bremen in Germany, depending on each ship's route. Somewhere on the North Atlantic, between Sandy Hook and the English Channel, there is always one of them.

They are the first class liner, *S. S. Leviathan,* the largest ship in the world; and the five cabin ships—always in demand—*S. S. George Washington, S. S. America, S. S. Republic, S. S. President Harding,* and *S. S. President Roosevelt.* It is the business of these American ships to carry passengers to Europe and back safely, with the maximum comfort and the minimum delay. They do this in a manner that has won them the good will of travelers and the respect of maritime experts.

The delicious food that is served at every meal, the refined luxury and quiet taste that make all the rooms on board so attractive, and good honest American service persuade most experienced travelers to sail on American ships. Their example is well worth following.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

conduction, some question might arise, inasmuch as she is conscious of vibratory impression. This, however, is in all probability not due to her auditory sense, but rather to an extraordinary development of her vibratory sensibility.

The case of Helen Keller demonstrates what the brain may do under the influence of concentrated attention. It shows the expansions, experience, understanding, and knowledge which may result from such demands made upon the brain. The question naturally arises, Is it possible for the brain of modern man to respond to such demands? The answer must be in the affirmative. The great difficulties in the case arise not from the brain's potential powers to respond, but from man's great ineptitude to make the necessary demands for such further development.

Dr. Tilney reminds us that Helen Keller's development began in her seventh year, when she acquired a teacher from the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston—Miss Sullivan, now Mrs. Macy—and that in later years Miss Keller was graduated with honors from Radcliffe College. He adds:

My problem in considering Miss Keller's sensory equipment was to estimate as accurately as possible the means by which she gained her impression of her total environment. From her nineteenth month she has been blind and deaf. Her sense of smell, however, has been preserved and is of certain value to her in making contacts with the world. Her sense of taste is moderately preserved and, while of much less value than the sense of smell, has not been without its service in her development. It is the sense of touch, however, upon which she principally depends.

Contrasted with Helen Keller is Laura Bridgman, who was even more limited as to the avenues of her sensory approach to the nervous system. Laura Bridgman lived to be about sixty years of age. During her infancy she suffered from severe convulsions. In her twenty-fourth month she had scarlet-fever. Two older sisters died of the disease. Laura's eyes and ears suppurated, and sight as well as hearing was totally destroyed. Smell and taste were so nearly destroyed that both of these were almost useless to her through the greater part of her life. It is doubtful whether at any time she had any real olfactory sense. Thus Miss Bridgman made her adjustment to life with only one of the five possible contact senses, namely, the sense of touch.

Helen Keller, on the contrary, had the advantage of olfactory sensation and also the sense of taste. The latter sense avenue failed to open up much more of the world to her.

"The sense of smell is the esthetic sense, I think, even more than sight," wrote Miss Keller on her typewriter later, in a letter composed at his request. Further, she wrote:

I know that odors give me a vivid conception of my surroundings. I call smell my landscape because, when I walk or drive through the country, so many odors tell me of fields, streams, honey-sweet valleys, and hillsides covered with pines. If, as we are told, the ten thousand Greeks "shouted for joy when they saw the sea," I can imagine there must have been still more rejoicing when its bracing breath filled their nostrils.

How many memories, sad and bright, odors awaken in one's heart! Instantly a scent will carry one back through the years to a forgotten experience. A correspondent who had been with "The Princess Pat's Regiment" in France told me that once, after his return to America, the scent of trodden grass caused him to faint, so forcibly had it brought to him the memory of being wounded, and lying with face downward on blood-soaked grass!

After quoting a number of Shakespearean passages illustrating the power of odors, Miss Keller continued:

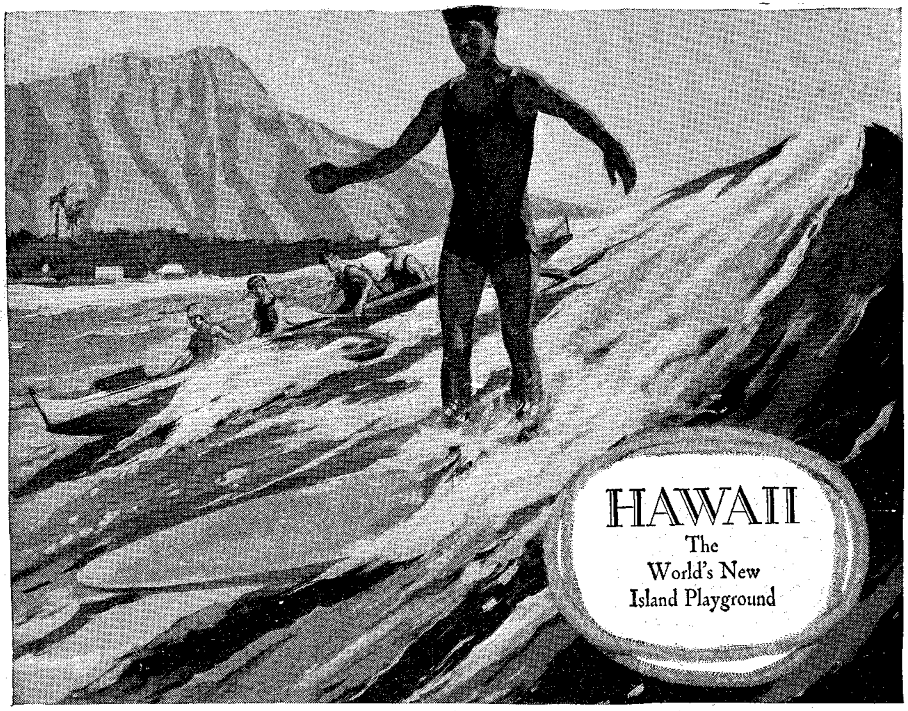
I recall a description I once read in French—unfortunately, I can not remember the author's name—of a man who stood on the seashore with the wind blowing in his face, full of heart-stirring odors. He threw up his arms ecstatically, taking in great "mouthfuls of air," as the French idiom so vividly expresses it, while his heart overflowed with tender memories. The scents from land and ocean brought back to him the loved hearth of his boyhood where he had gazed into the fire, seeing magical pictures, the kisses of his mother, the fine, virile personality of his father, the orchard where he had played, and the summer nights when he wandered under the stars with great thoughts in his brain. Throughout the passage it is the sensation of smell, not sight or hearing, which awakens the deepest emotions.

I wonder how many people are aware of the complex odors in a house that has been lived in a long time. They give me a comfortable sense of hospitality. They suggest cheery winter fires and peace and sweet family intimacies. There are lingering scents of perfume and garments in closets and drawers, and appetizing odors of cookery, which some people find unpleasant, but which seem to me kindly.

Balzac attached much meaning to the smells that came to him while he worked in his attic. He was sensitive to the odor of brown gravy and the exhalations from the city streets. He read much of charm, and of ugliness, too, into the smell of garments and the cosmetics people used.

I was much interested in an article by Stuart Mackenzie in *The American Magazine*, entitled "Smells Are Surer Than Sounds and Sights." He notes among other things that plants emit many odors besides the perfume of their blossoms. Sometimes the scents are in the wood itself, as in cedar and sandalwood, sometimes in the bark, as in cinnamon and cassia, or in the leaves, as in pines, bay, mint, thyme, and lemon verbena. Others are in the fruits—orange, lemon, and nutmeg. He has observed smells also in the seeds—almond and caraway, and I would add magnolia seeds, and sometimes certain secretions are fragrant, like turpentine, and even roots have a strong odor, like the orris root. All this knowledge helps me to get joy out of life.

Mr. Mackenzie also says that he felt keenly his inferiority in the olfactory sense when he lived among some Western Indians. They could detect a distant campfire where he could not possibly perceive it. This makes me feel my kinship to the Indians; for I, also, can smell at a great distance.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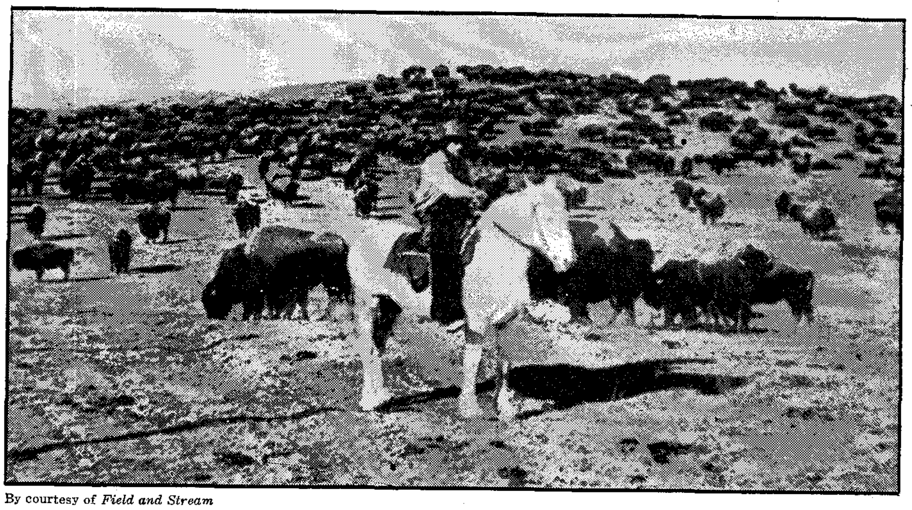
BEASTS ▾ BIRDS ▾ AND ▾ TREES



By courtesy of *Field and Stream*

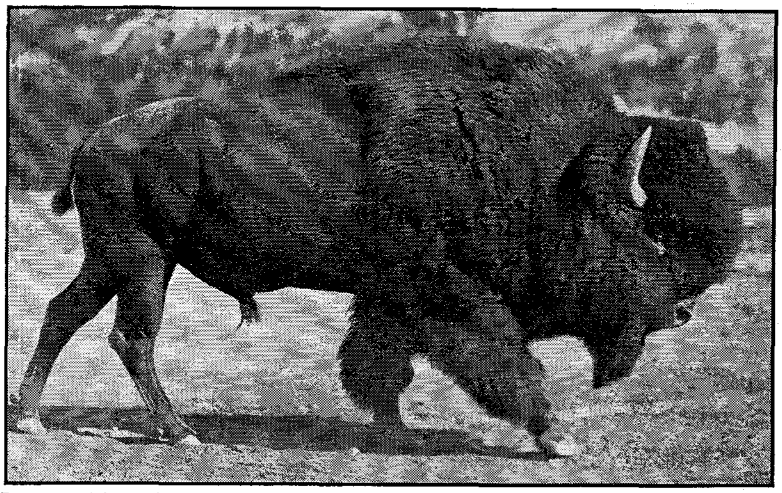
THUNDER MAKERS OF THE PRAIRIE

Here is part of the buffalo herd at National Park, Wainwright, Alberta, Canada, where this noble American animal is raised as a rancher raises cattle.

THE BISON—A REAPPEARING AMERICAN

THUNDER resounded from the prairie—the hoof beats of horses, the shouts of hunters, the pounding flight of the terrified herd. A rifle barked, and another buffalo fell in the dust. Such a scene may be enacted in fact in the near future in the American Southwest and in Canada as well, for the buffalo, long considered a "vanishing American," is coming back, thanks to a policy of conservation. While there is no thought that the day will return when the bison herds will darken the country with their numbers, or immense herds of half a million range in the open and stampede in terror, laying low everything in their path, the increase in American and Canadian herds to figures approximating 20,000 head is creating a pasturage problem, we learn from David Baxter in *Field and Stream.* At least one State of the Union has plans for a revival of buffalo-hunting under certain restrictions. Says Mr. Baxter in elaboration of this:

> The State of Arizona has purchased the buffalo herd of House Rock Valley, the money to be raised by hunting license fees. The animals will be given the open range as a part of the game department's program. Then each year every purchaser of a hunting license will be given a numbered ticket. From the total number of tickets, twenty will be drawn by lot, each one of which will entitle its holder to the privilege of shooting one male buffalo. In other words, twenty licensed hunters may kill one bison each per year.
>
> The original herd of two hundred head is to be kept intact for reproductive purposes, thus supplying buffalo hunting for an indefinite period. If the increase



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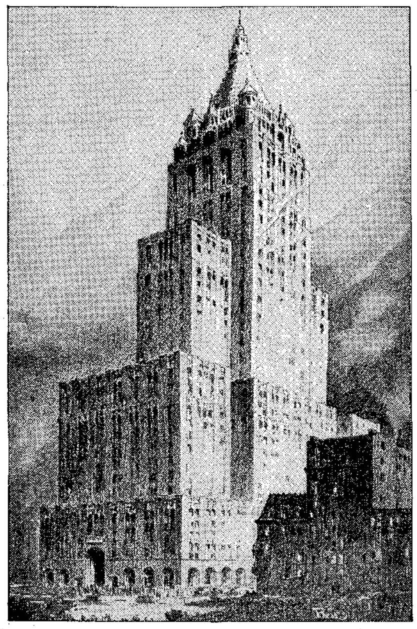
Harnessing the Waves of Sound

In any building—as in these widely varying structures, Johns-Manville, through the science of sound control, can end troublesome noise and reverberation—and insure perfect acoustics.



475,000 square feet of ceilings in the New York Life Insurance Company Building are finished with Johns-Manville sound-absorbing material.
—*Cass Gilbert, Architect*

THESE buildings were put up to meet a wide variety of purposes—to earn dividends, to house businesses and fraternal orders, to provide care for the sick, and entertainment for the public. Yet in each a problem of sound control was present and important. In some there was excessive noise, echo, and reverberation to be stilled—in others sound had to be amplified and properly directed so that audiences of thousands might easily hear and enjoy. In each instance Johns-Manville acoustical engineers were successful in harnessing the waves of sound!

How Science Controls Sound

Sound travels in waves, ordinarily invisible to the eye, but subject to reflection and distortion just as are water waves. The sound waves of voices, music, office machines, or street traffic strike against the hard cement, plaster and glass surfaces of our modern building construction—and bound back to another surface until the constant overlapping and amplifying of these reflected waves produce that irritating, nerve-wracking noise and reverberation which make life or work in such structures unbearable.

Johns-Manville acoustical engineers through scientific application and substitution of interior finishes that absorb and dissipate the sound waves, are able to control, subdue, or amplify the all-important factor of sound in modern life, to meet the individual acoustical requirements of any building.

Noise, if necessary, can literally be blotted out. In hundreds of offices, hospitals, restaurants, etc.—in fact, wherever quiet is desired—an amazing quietness and elimination of disturbing noise have resulted from the work of the J-M acoustical experts. In scores of churches, theatres, auditoriums—wherever sound must be carried clearly and distinctly to large audiences Johns-Manville has so controlled echo and reverberation and the path of the sound waves that perfect audition and acoustics are now enjoyed.

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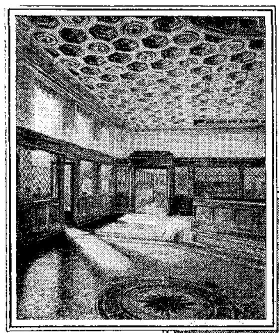
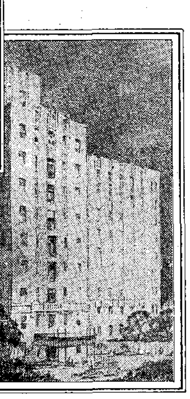
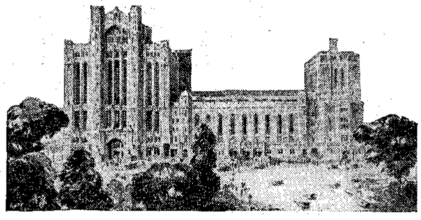


Main banking room, J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York. The beautiful ceiling decoration was unaffected by the application of Johns-Manville office quieting treatment. The same treatment has also been applied to all work spaces.—*Trowbridge & Livingston, Architects.*



The corridors in the Private Patients' Pavilion of the new Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center are effectively quieted with Johns-Manville Sound-absorbing Treatment.
—*James Gamble Rogers, Architect*



The Shrine Auditorium, Commandery Asylum, Scottish Rite Cathedral, Ball Rooms and Supper Rooms in the great Detroit Masonic Temple are assured of good acoustics through Johns-Manville Acoustical Treatment.
—*George D. Mason & Co., Architects*

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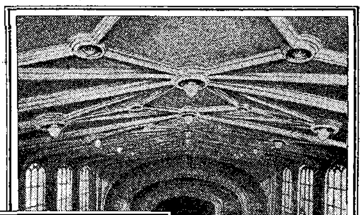
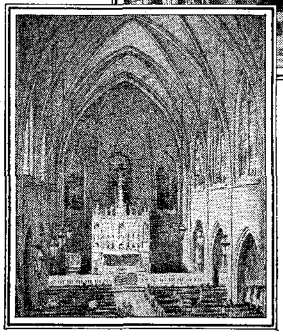
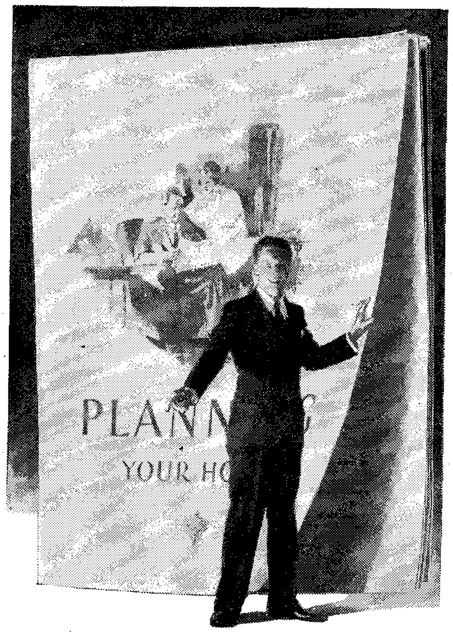


From the highest seat to the front row of the orchestra Johns-Manville Treatment assures good acoustics in this auditorium of the University of Colorado.



In beautiful St. Gabriel's R. C. Church, Hazleton, Pa., Johns-Manville has provided perfect acoustics without harm to the architectural effect.
—*Peter B. Sheridan, Architect*



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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Continued

warrants, more than twenty hunters may be lucky.

Ancient records show the first bison seen by man, other than the aborigines, to be a captive in the menageries of the pagan king, Montezuma, who was emperor of Mexico when Cortez and his ruthless freebooters despoiled the Aztec capital. Where these natives obtained the beast, and how they transported him over the mountains, is a matter of speculation.

Fate arranges many strange coincidences, but it is entirely appropriate that the first bison sighted by an Anglo-Saxon was quietly grazing near the present capital of the United States. This incident was recorded by Samuel Argoll, an English navigator, who explored the Potomac River in 1692.

When Father Hennepin navigated the upper St. Lawrence in 1679, he saw buffalo on what may have been the northern limits of their range in the East. There is no proof, however, that the creatures did not exist beyond the lakes on the northern shore.

From the discovery of America to the last settling of the Midwest, the buffalo were found in all treeless sections of the country. It is strange that so little mention was made of the great bow-back by the early historians. Most writers describe and decry the terrible extermination west of the Mississippi, when in fact the extirpation began with the landing of the Pilgrims.

The last herd of buffalo in Pennsylvania was slaughtered to the last head while helpless in a snowdrift, December, 1779. And in 1803 the last buffalo was killed in Buffalo, New York, in which State there were at one time many thousand head.

And so it went. As the settlers moved westward they slaughtered buffalo almost as wantonly as did the hunters of Kansas and Nebraska. A few stragglers were killed in Wisconsin in 1830, but the rest of the country east of the Mississippi was practically devoid of buffalo life as early as 1820.

At least one thing is certain: the buffalo at one time inhabited practically one-third of North America, from Georgia, the extreme southeast range, to the Great Slave Lake in the north. From New York across to Oregon and south to Texas, they literally swarmed over all treeless sectors. The occasional traveler was filled with amazement and terror at the huge size and vast numbers of them. Their prodigious roadways radiated from every spring like highways leading to populous cities, and the awful bellowings sounding from every hilltop surely made the solitude complete.

As the herds were crowded farther westward they were restricted to a more north and south seasonal migration. Of course, the first stages of westering civilization came slower, and there was not the noticeable slaughtering of buffalo. The deadline was usually a hundred miles ahead of the settlement. Because the buffalo were so large and awkward, it was but natural they should disappear ahead of the deer, bear, and other large game.

From the moment Columbus landed, the romantic old beast was doomed, but it was 1871 that heralded the beginning of the end. It was then that the herds were gathered in one long strip of country extending north and south between the Rockies and the Father of Waters. The slaughter which followed seems unbeliev-

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Then, you would want material that would not allow water to seep through. Therefore, you would use metal.

To insure rust-resistance you would select Keystone Copper Steel or Armco Ingot Iron.

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Finally, in the finer grade you would have it plated with pure cadmium, and for the very finest you would use indestructible Solid Copper 10 gauge.

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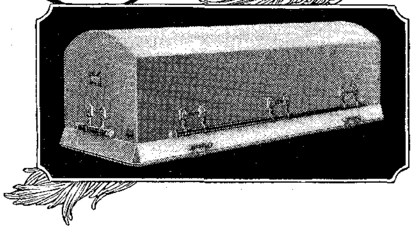

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able, altho it is true that ten times as many had already been killed in the districts east of the Mississippi. In reading and bewailing the wanton destruction of the American bison, we are often prone to overlook the fact that the Western extermination was almost as nothing compared to the killing which had required about three centuries to complete, and which was, after all, just as reckless.

Be that as it may, in 1872, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad nosed its way out into Western Kansas, at that time the center of still numberless herds of the Southern division. With the railway came the professional buffalo-killers, hide men, and camp-followers ad infinitum. Their butchery attracted the attention of the world because it was so spectacular.

I do not condone any of this wantonness; I do not believe any one does. But some attempt has been made to justify the Western extirpation on the grounds that our Western wheat farms could never have existed in a buffalo country; that the destruction of the buffalo was like the felling of forests in the Eastern sections—justifiable. It is the squandering of a heritage that is so deplorable.

Some idea of the bison's value to humanity may be had from the fact that the animal furnished about everything the Indians needed—fresh and dried meats, pemmican, tallow, marrow and pickled tongues, clothing, blankets, teepee covers, canoes, rawhide for shoes, ropes and harness leather, bags, thread, bowstrings, coffins and winding sheets. Indeed, the Red River people used the bison's hide for wagon tires and sledge runners.

The fact that the Red River half-breeds often numbered as many as two thousand men in one hunting party should also relieve the white man of much of the blame for the wholesale slaughter of the Midwest herds. Up to 1840, these breeds had killed an estimated total of 650,000, and they undoubtedly killed their share in after years.

Canada has two parks where the bison range free much as in the days when pioneers found the huge herds one of their main sources of fresh meat. John Francis Ariza describes these parks in the New York *Times* Magazine:

> Tucked away in the vast rolling country of Eastern Alberta, near the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, a herd of more than 5,000 buffalo, or bison, stand as a guarantee against extinction of North America's noblest animal. It is known as Canadian National Buffalo Park.
>
> The animals here are less than half of Canada's buffalo. Seven hundred miles farther north, between Lake Athabaska and Greater Slave Lake, in Wood Buffalo Park, the balance of the fast-growing herds—at least 10,000, many believe—roam as free as did their historic ancestors, which once numbered nearly 100,000,000 and grazed from the Upper Mackenzie River to the Rio Grande.
>
> Canada's Northern buffalo herd is located 300 miles from the nearest railroads in the muskeg and timber along the sixtieth degree of latitude. But at Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, in an area covering 200 square miles and surrounded by 76 miles of a high mesh-wire fence, members of the shaggy herd can be seen any day from the windows of a transcontinental railroad train.
>
> From a nucleus of 740 buffalo in March, 1908, almost 16,000 animals have sprung. The first herd was composed of 653 brought

EDWARD I. EDWARDS, U. S. Senator (N. J.) says:—

"Anyone who supports the Anti-Saloon League is a bigot or a damned fool"

In November
PLAIN TALK
Just Out!

Corrupt, brutal, hypocritical, vicious—the Anti-Saloon League bludgeons presidents, judges, cabinet members and presidential nominees of both parties into compliance with its sinister aims, according to Senator Edwards. His amazing revelations may, conceivably, affect the balance of the coming election. What can be done? Every intelligent voter *must learn the facts* from Senator Edwards' authoritative article in ***November Plain Talk.***

GEORGE DORSEY, (author of "Why We Behave") says:—

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LINCOLN STEFFENS, (world-famed political authority,) says:—

"Business Ethics Are Immoral in Politics"

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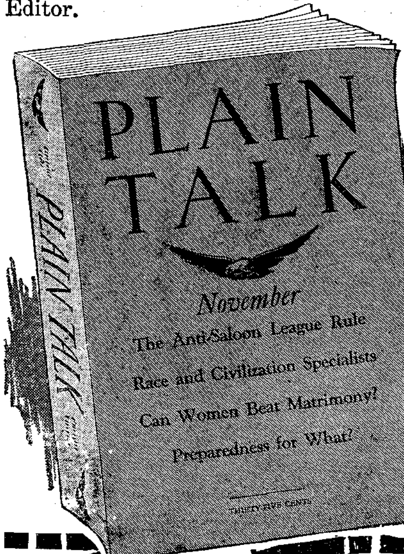
Mr. Steffens explains that a scoundrel need only be charming to disarm all enemies. In the course of a delightful true story of American politics, in ***November Plain Talk,*** Mr. Steffens makes many astute observations such as the heading of this paragraph. To learn how city politics work, read "Getting Old Bill Devery".

New Things to Think About

Of Interest to Women

November Plain Talk presents the last word on several intimate topics of special importance to women. Every woman will be intensely interested in:—"Fashion Buying in Paris," "The Ladies Run Religion," "And We Marry These Women!" "Can Women Beat Matrimony?" "Hymenology," by valued contributors and "Freedom for Women," by ***Plain Talk's*** Editor.


PLAIN TALK
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The Anti-Saloon League Rule
Race and Civilization Specialists
Can Women Beat Matrimony?
Preparedness for What?
THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

Additional November Contents

In addition to Senator Edwards' merciless exposure of the Anti-Saloon League and the other articles of vital importance mentioned above, ***Plain Talk*** offers the following piquancies in its ***November*** bill of fare:

The High Cost of Dying	Stephen G. Clow
Once in the Ozarks	Agnes Holmquist
Aphorisms	John C. Hammond
Jail Hill	Leonard Cline
Preparedness for What?	Capt. Robt. Ginsburgh, U.S.A.
"Ex Cathedra"	G. D. Eaton
The Court of Books	The Editor
Back Talk	

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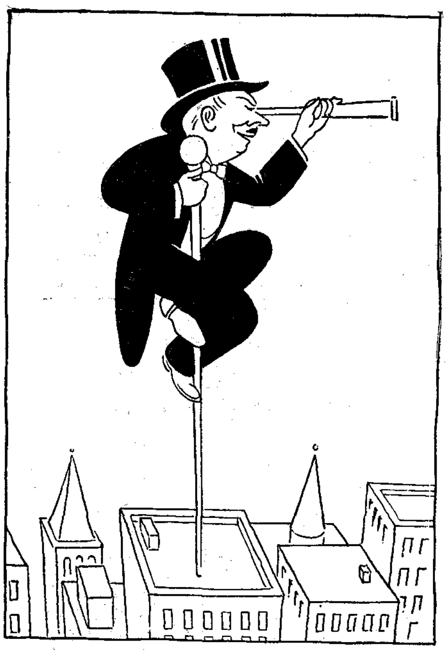

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—and dedicated to wrist watch safety and convenience—the Krementz Band. Not alone new, but very, very practical. It passes the old prong-buckle strap arrangement to the discard. Instead, the Krementz Band has three expanding links, opening sufficiently to allow passage of watch on or off, right over the hand; or up on the forearm when washing hands. Also contracts down to snug wrist size. With a wrist watch carried on a Krementz Band, gone is the fear of dropping or losing it—handy is the operation of putting on or removing it.

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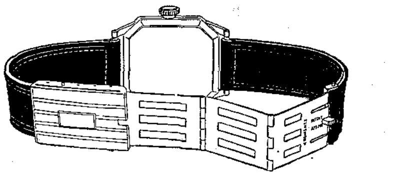
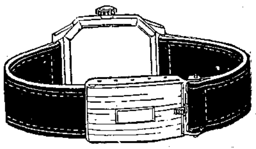
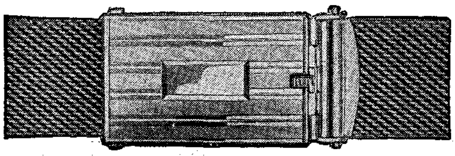


When completely expanded there is ample allowance for free passage over hand or up on forearm.





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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

from Montana and 87 from Banff, Alberta. During the twenty years that have elapsed 5,585 have been shipped north and are mixing with the original 1,500 wood bison, considered a distinct species until recently, but now regarded as the same species. Of the herd 5,151 were slaughtered and the remainder, which increases annually at the rate of 20 per cent., comprises the southerly herd.

Sixty degrees below zero at National Park, or 90 degrees of temperature in the shade that he never seeks under Alberta's mellow sunshine, are all the same to the buffalo.

Except that the soil is black and free from stones, National Buffalo Park resembles any 200 square miles of rolling land in western Nebraska, eastern Wyoming or Oklahoma. It contains a number of small lakes and sloughs, the latter resembling rivers as they wind in and out among the clumps of low poplars. Sagebrush and greasewood give it the final Western touch, and weeks of cloudless days dry up the grass and make it appear unfit for anything but the homes of gophers and prairie dogs.

But it is the feed the buffalo thrives upon. Perhaps nowhere on the continent is there a place more suited for his needs. City park bison never resembled these sleek animals with the shining flanks and rich, dark-brown or black manes that hang almost to the ground, shaggy forelegs and glistening horns.

SITTING UP ALL NIGHT WITH A MODEST LADY SPIDER

AN ALL-NIGHT vigil soon became a certainty. But the man who was watching, armed with a flash-light to enable him to see, was patient and quite prepared to greet the daybreak. This was fortunate, for the spider he was observing as she spun a dainty silken bag for her eggs was behaving in a manner which reminded Robert Sparks Walker, who records his night's findings in *The Rotarian*, Chicago, of his own method of work in boyhood when his father would set him hoeing corn. At first the spider would rest several times as long as she worked. This, Mr. Walker admits, was just about his own juvenile way. He has spent many years in the observation of nature. Our readers will recall quotations published in this department recently from his account of insect life on the face of a sunflower. In twenty years of observing the habits of "writing spiders" (*Argiope riparia*), Mr. Sparks writes, he never found one which did not construct her egg-bag at night. Continuing, we read:

> This nocturnal habit made it quite difficult for me to arrange to study the process; but after a few years of observation I found it easy to tell just about the time she was ready to spin her silken egg-container.
>
> The Argiope's bag is creamy silk, pear-shaped, and hangs when finished with the neck or stem pointing upward well anchored to its immediate surroundings.
>
> At eight o'clock on the evening when I

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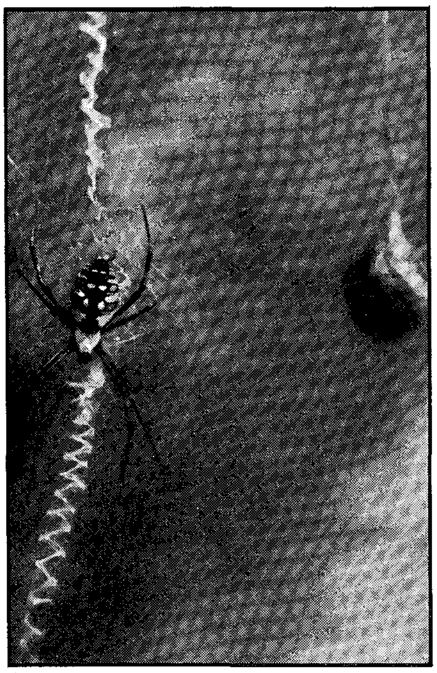
passed one of my Argiope spider's silken orbs which she had spread up by the brick underpinning of my house, she herself was absent. A little searching revealed her climbing slowly up the brick wall. When she reached the weather-boarding four feet from the ground she descended to the English ivy that lay sprawling on the soil, save where every now and then a single branch had scaled the underpinning. She quickly disappeared into the ivy, but I was able to follow her movements by the quaking of the green leaves. She was four feet from her silken orb where she had spent the entire summer. Beneath the ivy leaves she halted, but hurried out when I approached her with an old broom handle. The fright seemed to have a psychological effect on her activities, for she climbed up the wall and posed beneath a green leaf until almost half-past nine o'clock, when she began to work on a leaf, turning herself round and round, sticking her webs as tightly as she could. She frequently prest the tip of her abdomen against the leaf to make an anchoring for a single strand of silk. After securing a safe anchor, she disappeared again into the leaves where she fastened the lower ends of the webs, then reascended the wall diagonally for a foot, where she stuck her webs.


Photograph by Robert Sparks Walker

THE ARGIOPE SPIDER AND HER EGGS

How she knew English ivy is a plant that does not shed its foliage in winter-time, I do not profess to know. But I have observed this to be true: that the Argiope avoids anchoring the bag that is to contain the precious eggs to the leaf of a deciduous vine, shrub, or tree.

When she had spent five minutes making some silken preliminaries, she crawled beneath a leaf where she rested for twenty-five minutes, after which, we learn:

> She moved about slowly, and the least exercise seemed to tax her strength.
>
> Up to midnight she never worked longer than ten minutes at a time and rested, sometimes, forty minutes between busy periods. It was one o'clock in the morning when she commenced spinning the final anchors for her egg-bag. She displayed much wisdom in choosing a situation for it, selecting an evergreen leaf that swung horizontally, a most excellent natural roof

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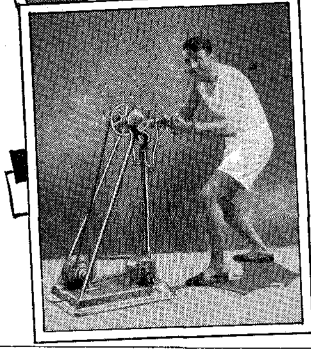

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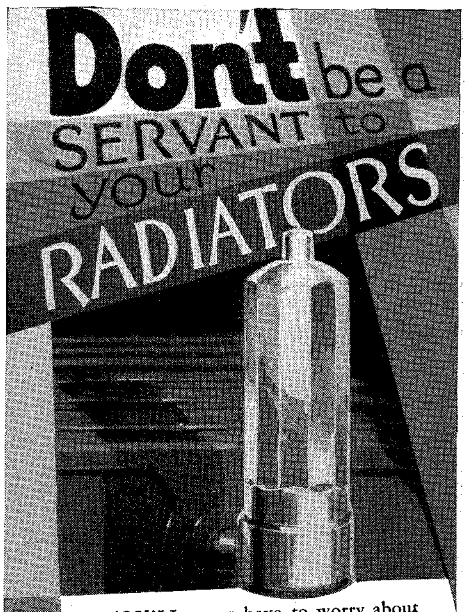
BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

to shelter her offspring. Beneath this leaf she drew a network of webs, and she anchored them by pressing the abdomen down, as a person uses a hot soldering iron. Round and round she turned and drew the suspending webs. Cable after cable was stretched so the bag would remain steady, and the leaf would not dance or even tremble in the strongest breeze. As the night wore away, she increased her working periods to twenty and thirty minutes.

At half-past two o'clock, the spider really seemed to wake up, and began to work energetically in the construction of the egg bag, in this manner, the author writes:

> Swinging her body horizontally and upside down, she pulled the webs from her spinnerets with her two long back feet, and as she moved round and round, she spread the webs that formed the narrow neck on the bag in a white sheet. This kept growing until it was a small inverted silken funnel. Then she began to draw from her spinnerets a very differently colored web. This brick-colored webby material reminded me of red sheep's wool. As she turned round and round, with her great long hind legs she skilfully drew out the red web and stacked it in a pile in the middle of the inverted funnel, employing in addition the two short leg-like pedipalpi near her mouth, to press the material down and make it compact. She used the two short leg-like appendages as nimbly as I use my two forefingers. As she moved round and round drawing out the web, she would press her spinnerets up against the mass like one using a hammer. Sometimes she did this at the rate of ten to fifty strokes per minute. Altho I used the magnifying lens to assist me in making the observations, I can not say that, as yet, I know for sure whether she was staining the mass with a fluid or pouring something into it that would contribute to the welfare of her children when they hatched, but I do know that the mass of reddish silk was packed there to supply the warmth for both the egg mass and the young spiders when they hatched out.
>
> The interior of the bag was finished at half-past three o'clock, and then I noticed she paused a moment; and when I held a magnifying glass near her, I saw her bosom seemingly begin to split, and a creamy mass of eggs commence oozing out. She now had turned her attention to the ovaries which she prest tightly against the bulky red padding stuffed into the upper half of the bag. She seemed to experience a little difficulty in getting it to adhere readily, but she was very patient; and while clinging directly beneath it, pushed her body upward, prest the mass of eggs more tightly until it finally stuck. This was a very exacting part of the task, for had the egg mass failed to adhere to the reddish silk, it would have dropt to the ground, a lost article! The egg mass was as large as a green English pea and contained hundreds of pearly-looking beads all stuck together. Quick as a flash she bent the tip of her abdomen up to the outside of the partly constructed bag, and as she moved around she bandaged up the eggs to the brick-red filler so thoroughly that when she had finished it looked as if a white handkerchief were stretched tightly beneath them.
>
> The actual time consumed in depositing



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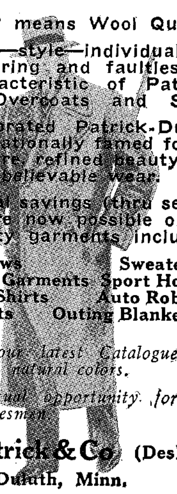

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the eggs in place was five minutes, but half of this was taken up in getting the eggs to stick to the red silk.

It was now a matter of spinning silky material of a fluffy nature for padding the sides and the bottom of the egg mass. When this was accomplished she moved up near the neck of the bag and drew out the white webs rapidly which she piled about until the thing looked like a pretty woolly ball with no external evidence that there was any reddish web or egg mass inside. She raced about her work now as if it was only a matter of a few minutes until the task had to be finished or not at all.

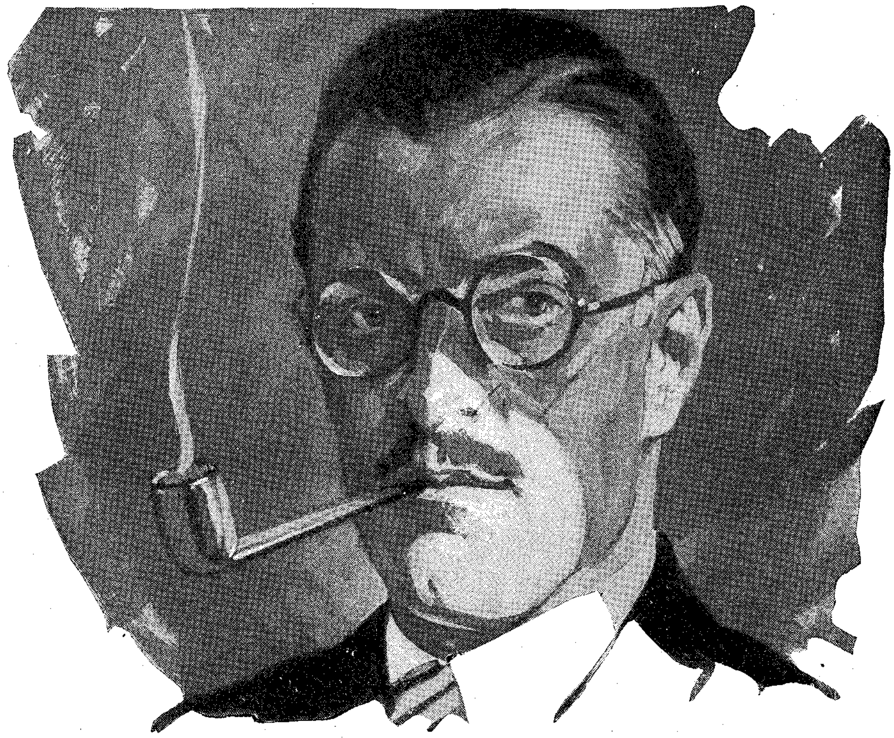
As the project was nearing completion, she seemed to work with more interest. I really believe that this species of spider chooses the night for spinning the egg-bag and for depositing her eggs in order to escape the observance of her enemies. Thus she seems to know that the insect that is seeking an opportunity to parasitize such bags of spider eggs is a daylight flyer, and so she takes advantage of the protection that darkness offers her to conceal it.

When the time arrives for a spider to lay her eggs, Mr. Walker believes that it is the supreme moment, like the minute for a flower to open—then or never. Not once, we are told, did this one halt. Quoting further:

Thinner and thinner her body grew until now, aside from her outside markings, she looked not very much like her yesterday's self. To look at the bag, now about completed, it was difficult to believe that all of it came from such a small living body. It measured three-quarters of an inch through its horizontal diameter and one inch vertically. When the hand of the watch stood at half-past four her body had shrunken until it seemed that she was no more than a fifth as large as she was when beginning the task. The work of building the egg-bag, laying, arranging, and caring for the eggs consumed only three hours. The part beneath the neck now perfectly padded, there remained the silken roof, which had to be moisture and storm proof; so up she climbed and drew the web in sheets which she spread out, but did not tack down with the spinnerets as she had done in spinning the other parts. The egg-bag was far too white for any sensible mother to leave without taking some extra precautions, so she gave it dashes of a pinkish tinge that made it harmonize with its surroundings.

But the mother was not content to leave the egg-bag alone. There must be a stronger barricade built about it, that would act as bumpers serve the automobile in time of accidents. When winged insects bump against it, the reaction will throw them headlong into the air, so discouraging them that many would give up in despair. Before she left the bag, she pasted many single strands of webs to the under-side of the leaf and the edge opposite the brick wall, and drew them down over the sides of the bag where she tacked them firmly. Thus she pulled the leaf down so it would make a natural roof and would shed water more freely in this inclined position. She employed the time for this task from half-past five until seven o'clock in strengthening a defensive barrier about her valued treasure that had cost her a night of hard work.

When she seemed pleased with the task, she crawled back up the brick wall, and soon a very much emaciated spider was again sitting in her old parlor with her head pointing downward, as usual.



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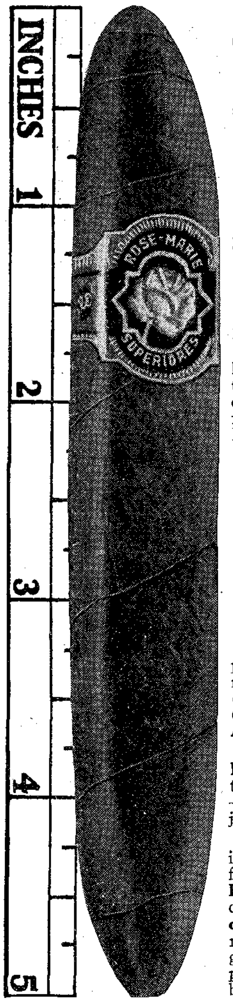

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HOW BIRDS, BEES, AND BARNACLES FIND THEIR WAY HOME

FLYING backward, the bee rose from its new hive, moving slowly, before flying away at bullet-like speed to gather pollen. Similarly, the ant hesitated before its nest, going from side to side, before setting out for the day's work. Both, it is explained by Armand Rio in *Lectures pour Tous*, Paris, were "making notes" to aid them in finding their homes again. M. Rio reminds us of the old belief that insects, birds, and mollusks are guided by a special sense, unknown to man, in returning from a distance to their nests, and then cites numerous experiments in support of the later theory that only the usual senses—sight, hearing, smell, and touch—come into play. Says the author, summing up:

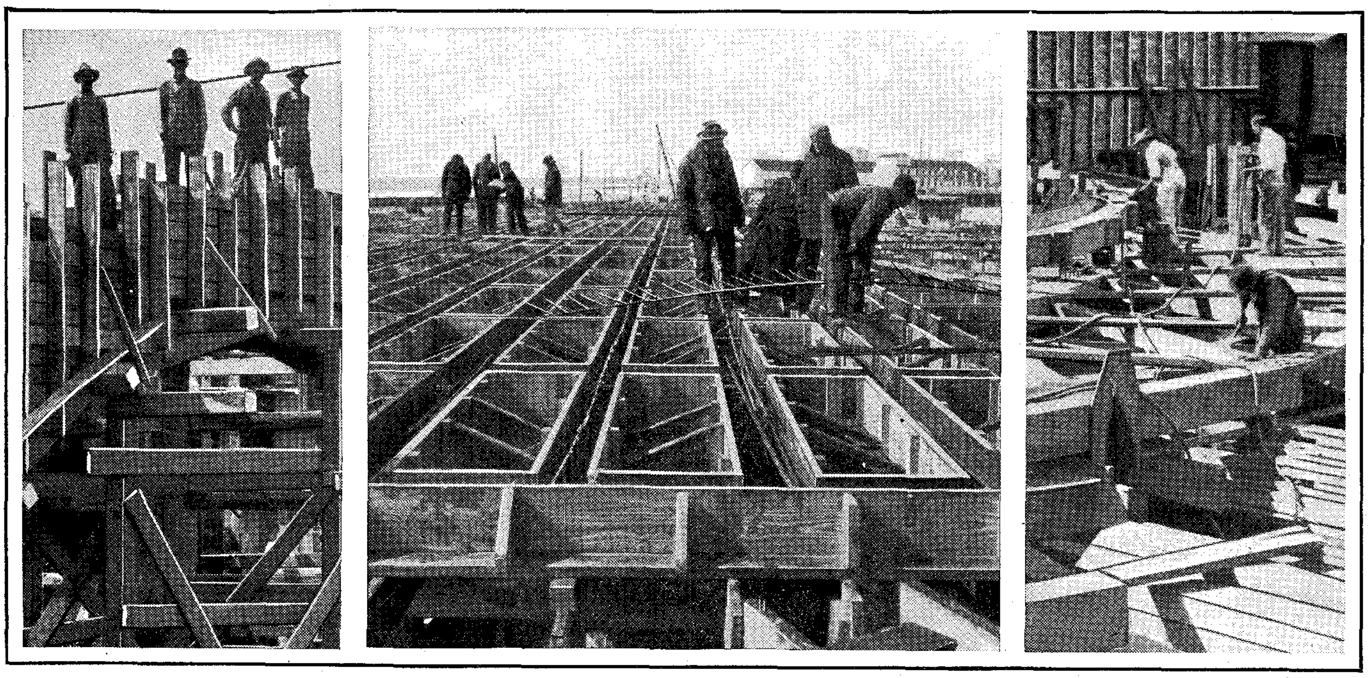
> To begin with, we forget that the senses of animals are much more acute than ours. What is the comparison between the sight of the pigeon, the hearing or sense of smell of a dog, and ours? We also forget that an animal easily retains in its memory the details of a trip made but once. This memory, which seems extraordinary to us, to the point that we believe animals to be endowed with a mysterious sense, is possest to a superior degree by uncivilized man and by the savage, whose senses miss nothing.

Usually we believe that the carrier pigeon is capable of returning home without difficulty, regardless of the distance it has been transported. But, according to M. Rio, the actuality is quite different:

> Experience has shown that while all of the carrier pigeons transported for short distances only return to their cotes, such is not the case in longer distances, when everything depends upon the individual pigeon.
>
> Do not trainers base their selection on the sight and the muscular vigor of the pigeons? On the muscular vigor which permits the birds to travel long distances, and on the sight which makes it possible for them to register and recognize distinguishing marks even a long distance away. We might add that if the sharpness of vision of birds is infinitely superior to that of man, the pigeon is best endowed among all other birds. What good would this piercing vision be if not to direct flight? What is more, the pigeon is benefited by long training. Would this be necessary if it were possest of a special sense? Even after training—and the experiences of Dusolier go to prove this—if they are taken away for a distance of 500 miles, they return only after much delay, and after having made numerous mistakes in their route.
>
> Many a time it has been demonstrated that snow and fog, which trouble the sight, have considerably hindered the return flight. Finally, in a characteristic experiment made some years ago, 5,000 pigeons were carried for distances ranging from 90 to 300 miles. The number of pigeons returning diminished with the distance, and of 1,500 who were set free 300 miles away, only 300 returned after forty-eight hours. The others spread to the four corners of Europe and Africa.
>
> "The fact remains," says M. Rabaud, "that good pigeons which have been well trained, and set free in a strange zone, never return in normal time, if they return at all. And those which do return are those that have circled about for great distances, thereby multiplying the chances of recognizing distinguishing points. But remember, these chances diminish with the distance."

After gathering its nectar and pollen, the bee, we are reminded, regains its hive by means of a straight line, a bee-line. The same problem is indicated here: Is the insect possest of an internal sense of direction, or is it guided by sensory distinguishing marks? asks M. Rio. We read on:

> J. H. Fabre holds that it is a sense of direction, but it must be said that the experiences which he quotes are by no means conclusive. Working with solitary bees, Chalicodomes, he transported seven individuals for a distance of three miles and achieved but four returns. In a second attempt, with forty individuals, only fifteen returned, of which number, two returned in forty-five minutes and thirteen after many hours of absence. A new series of tests with 90 Chalicodomes carried in wooden boxes, for the same distance of three miles in a non-hilly country, furnished but thirty-one good results. In a hilly country where, we must remember, it is harder to find the hive by means of sight, the loss was even greater. But twenty-two returned out of seventy.
>
> Such experiences seem to disprove rather than confirm the hypothesis of a sense of direction, adopted by Fabre. On the contrary, precise observation and experiments rigorously carried out, establish that the bee regains its hive by means of the known senses. An observation of prime importance is that when bees and wasps leave their nest for the first time, they always rise in flying backwards, and move away very slowly, whereas their usual flight is with the rapidity of a bullet. They use the same tactics when their hive has been placed in a new position. Is this not because they wish to carry away with them an image of their hive and its surroundings?
>
> If they are carried away from their hives to a region in which they have never flown about, the bees, just like the pigeons, return only with difficulty, or not at all. In this connection, we may mention the experiments of H. von Buttel Reepen, Romanes, and E. Yung. After having removed a hive some four miles from its original place, von Buttel Reepen caught some bees before their first flight and set them free at distances varying from forty to eighty yards. Each time that a house, barn or hedge was in front of the hive, the bees could not find their way back. Those, however, which had already flown about the territory, quickly returned.
>
> Romanes placed a hive in the center of a large garden, some 300 yards from the sea, and permitted the bees to explore their immediate surroundings for a single day. After having caught a number of bees which he divided into two lots, he closed the hive. He set the first lot free some 250 yards from the hive, but on the borders of the sea where the bees had not been accustomed to fly. Not one single one returned. The second lot were set free at an equal distance but in the garden itself. They all returned without delay. The experiment



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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES
Continued

of Yung is equally conclusive. A lot of bees taken from a hive placed on the borders of Lake Geneva were set free some two miles over the lake, and not one found its way back. A second lot, taken from the same hive, were set free some four miles, but on land, and without a single exception they all returned.

The action of the sense of smell has recently been brought to light by Verlaine. Having hidden a wasps' nest under a cardboard case amid some other cases of identical form and color, he moved the cases about continually to other places, so that it would have been impossible for the wasps to make any definite picture of location of their nest. He took care to perfume the case which covered the particular nest, using eau de cologne or menthol. With no other means than their sense of smell, the wasps returned immediately to their nest.

Here M. Rio invites us to consider how the question is applied to walking insects, to ants, for instance, which have given occasion for much study. Reading on:

We will distinguish between those ants that move in columns and those that wander about singly. The first class form, as we know, long files and faithfully follow a well-marked trail. Which sense guides them on these accustomed tracks? The sense of smell. It is strange that of all the naturalists, J. H. Fabre alone denies this fact.

The experiments of Forel are the most explicit. He secured a number of field ants while they were marching along their trail. He cut the antennæ, seat of the sense of smell, of some, and he covered the eyes of others with an opaque varnish. He then set them down again on their course. What was the result? The ants deprived of their antennæ scurried about and finally lost themselves in all directions. The ants which had been blinded, as soon as they were aware of their predicament, set out in the right direction after a few zigzag attempts. H. Pieron, professor of experimental psychology at the Sorbonne, confirmed this observation with russet ants. In scratching away an extensive surface of a rock which contained the tracks of ants, or in placing an inodorous object across it, he found that the sense of orientation of the ants was greatly troubled.

But how about those ants which go alone upon their expeditions? To begin with, there is a law recognized by all naturalists, the going forth regulates the return. Their behavior is quite similar to that of the bees or the wasps. An ant transported to some distance from its nest will not regain it except after long wandering about. Its return is complicated and sometimes only favored by chance. Very often it can not find its way back.

On its return, the sense of smell plays no part. Cornetz has demonstrated that sweeping away the path in front of an ant returning to its nest will not in the least stop its course, as was the case of the ants marching in columns. What is more, the route returned could not have been marked by its odor, for it is different from the route from the nest.

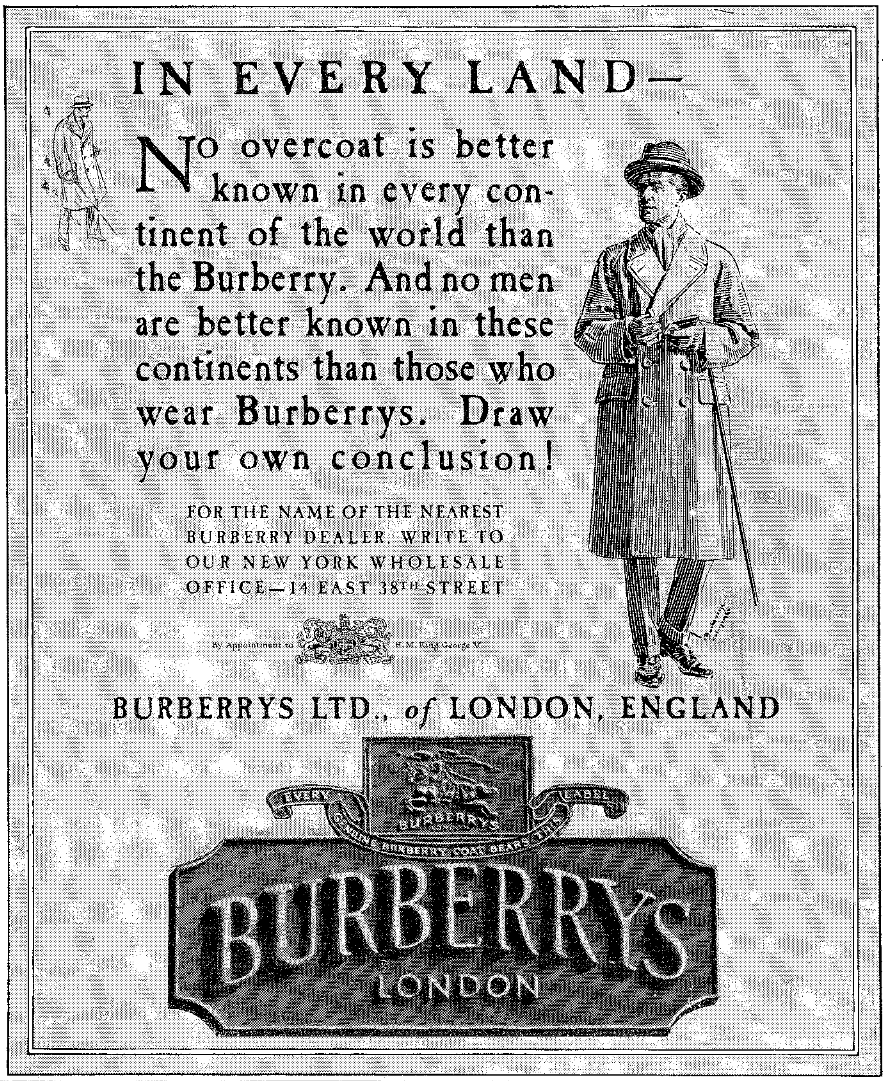
It is without question, that ants traveling alone are guided by their sight, and it is a curious fact that their eyes do not register small, minute articles, but rather distinguishing marks of large dimensions, a hedge, a haystack, or a tree. Ribaud has cited the case of a nest of ants of the species *Caponotus maculatus* which was situated at the base of a date-tree. Each time the inhabitants of the nest were carried to a distance some three or four meters away from the tree, they returned directly without any difficulty. When, however, they were placed in the hollow of a furrow, the crest of which hid the tree from their sight, they seemed disturbed and found their way back only with the greatest difficulty.

Certain mollusks, notably barnacles, or limpets, have also been carefully observed and made the subject of precise observations of which we are told:

> Limpets frequently abandon their fixt positions in order to look for food, either at low tide or at high, but only in places that are still moist. They go on short excursions, never more than ninety centimeters in length, and the course of their return is exactly the same as that taken when leaving the nest. How do they orientate themselves? If an obstacle is placed in the road which leads to the nest, the limpet will hesitate, turn to right and left, and will finally only go around the obstacle after several hours. If one scrapes the passageway on the rock, one finds the same delay, the same hesitation, and the same incertitude before the modified area is covered. It is due to the touch, to the tactile impressions registered principally by the foot, that the limpet finds its way back to the nest.

BEASTS AND BIRDS THAT MAN'S RUTHLESSNESS DESTROYS

THE stage was set for tragedy on Fire Island in the North Atlantic. On a June morning, in 1844, a party of men rowed toward it from an anchored sloop. On the shore, the sun, breaking through the clouds, glinted strongly on the snowy breasts of hundreds of murres and razor-billed auks, standing over their eggs, or scrambling about among the rocks, launching out, ever and anon, in circling flight over the water, and jostling each other in crowded confusion on the rocky ledges. It was an inspiring spectacle, Alexander Sprunt, Jr., tells us in *Nature Magazine*, but it awoke no admiration in the hearts of the approaching hunters. They were there for business. Pulling the small boat upon the shingle, they stept out, and grasping short, heavy clubs, advanced toward the ranks of nesting birds. As they neared one segment of the colony, one of the men gave a startled shout, which caused his comrades to whirl around. He pointed toward a little hollow among the boulders, flanked by high walls of rock. They saw against the black wall two tall, stately, black-backed, white-breasted birds, towering over the lesser birds like giants in a pigmy village—two Great Auks, the last surviving representatives of their kind, after years of man's depredations. Now they were doomed to destruction. "After them!" shouted the hunter. Then, the narrative proceeds: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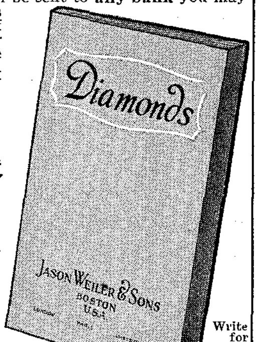

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BEASTS, BIRDS AND TREES

Continued

Rushing forward, they penned in the two birds; one was quickly caught, the life dashed out by a blow of a club; the other, slipping through the cordon, ran stiffly toward the cliff, the tiny, useless wings held at right-angles to the heavy body. Almost at the edge, beyond which lay safety, it was seized from behind, and the panting pursuer, emitting a yell of triumph, brought his club down upon the dark head.

A cloud passed over the face of the sun, a gray wisp of fog closed sullenly about the face of the cliff, and seemed to hover over the lifeless form on the ledge, while the whine of the thudding surf rose suddenly in thundering protest, as the life of the last Great Auk floated outward over its lost domain of rocks and ocean.

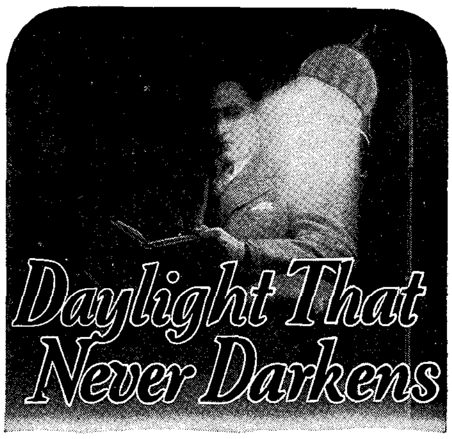
The Great Auk has passed into oblivion. More than eight decades have fled since the last bird's life ebbed out on the rocks of Fire Island. The destruction of the species constitutes another black mark against the account of mankind in his treatment of the lesser animals, for man, and man alone, is responsible for the fact that these interesting birds no longer inhabit the earth. The Great Auk was, in one respect at least, different from any other North American bird—it could not fly. And, altho once existing in swarming multitudes, this fact, to a large extent, accounted for their disappearance. Again, their habit of returning to the same localities to nest, and the accessibility of these breeding grounds to man, made the end only a matter of time.

In appearance the Great Auk was an imposing bird. Far larger than its cousins, in whose company it bred, the adult bird measured two feet, six inches, and carried itself with erect, stately poise. The upper parts were black, the sides of the throat and neck brown, with the breast and underparts silvery white. A large white spot was before the eye.

It has been estimated that about seventy eggs are in existence to-day in various collections, while the mounted specimens and skins number in the neighborhood of eighty. As may be supposed, both skins and eggs are extremely valuable, and command huge sums when they infrequently change hands. The Great Auk was the first of that growing list of birds which are now but memories, and have faded into oblivion since the settling of this country.

Turning from *Nature Magazine* to *Die Woche,* Berlin, we find M. A. von Luetgendorff considering the cases of other animals and birds which have been exterminated or are protected only by laws against this fate. After telling of the death of America's last passenger pigeon, whose species was once so numerous, Herr von Luetgendorff writes:

Cases of absolute annihilation are rare in the annals of natural history, yet, nevertheless, we must not overlook the fact that some of our present-day breeds are facing their doom. An example of the almost total extirpation of native breeds may be found in China. According to the latest investigations of Arseniew, the only wild animals still found there are ravens, dogs, and rats. Even in the coastal regions, the *fauna* is much impoverished, due to the fact that the Chinese have destroyed their wild animals without giving any thought to their propagation. Now that



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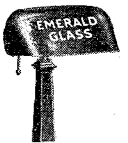

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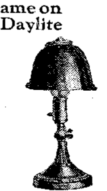

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the Chinese are hunting in Siberia, it is to be feared that these huge forests will also soon be depleted of their native animals.

Far off in the Caucasian mountains, in the district of Zelentschek, examples are still found of the European bison, which is about ten feet in length. In the early middle ages, it lived in the Harz Mountains, but, fleeing civilization, roamed toward the East to the deep, lonely forests of Lithuania. The only living example in Germany was shot by a poacher in 1755. But the breed was not fully exterminated, for preserves were established in Russia. In 1844, the killing of a bison was punished with exile to Siberia for life, so that before the war, the primitive forest of Bialowicze still sheltered 727 of the animals.

Another authority, Brockhaus, gives the figures as two hundred in 1916 and three in 1923. The contributor to *Die Woche* continues:

> A society was formed some years ago, whose object it is to preserve the breed. This may help the situation for a time, but it is certain that the animals' days are numbered.
>
> Of the German fauna, many are on the "black list" of those doomed to destruction. We need only mention the beaver, which is bred in but four places in Europe; and the number of them in Germany has been reduced to about fifty.
>
> Of late years, the badger has become rare. The same is true of the horned owl, which has been so mercilessly pursued during the past twenty years, that a pair living free in the woods is a rarity. Most of these birds are now found in East Prussia, and, at that, they number but twenty pair.
>
> But the case is much worse with the king of all birds, the eagle, which was quite numerous in Germany some eighty years ago. Its numbers have gradually decreased in spite of the fact that stringent game laws have been passed for its protection.
>
> Dame Fashion has the decline of another valuable species on her conscience. Because it was once considered fashionable to carry small baskets made of the skins of ant-bears, this lovely South American animal was almost completely exterminated. The same modish desire for aigrets might have brought about the destruction of the American heron, had it not been protected by legislation and preserves established. In Louisiana, a heron farm, started some seventeen years ago with two pair of silver herons, now has more than one hundred thousand birds.
>
> Thanks to the activities of the chinchilla hunters, called *Chinchilleros*, and their dogs, the ranks of the chinchillas have been appreciably lessened. Another of the South American animal breeds threatened with destruction is the vicugna, an animal already hunted by the Incas. The hunting of this animal is extremely difficult because of the intense cold, for it is found at heights of 3,000 to 4,000 meters. Nevertheless, the Indians hunt passionately for them, for no other wool offers such absolute protection against the icy cold.
>
> Recently the wild animals of Africa, and the gorilla in particular, seem doomed. In the opinion of the zoologist, Akeley, the number of gorillas in French West Africa and in the Belgian Kongo was less than fifty. Altho the Belgian Government has taken steps to prevent the extermination of this species, and has established, for this purpose, the Albert Reservation, it is feared that the day is rapidly approaching when the gorilla will be numbered among the animals of a past age.

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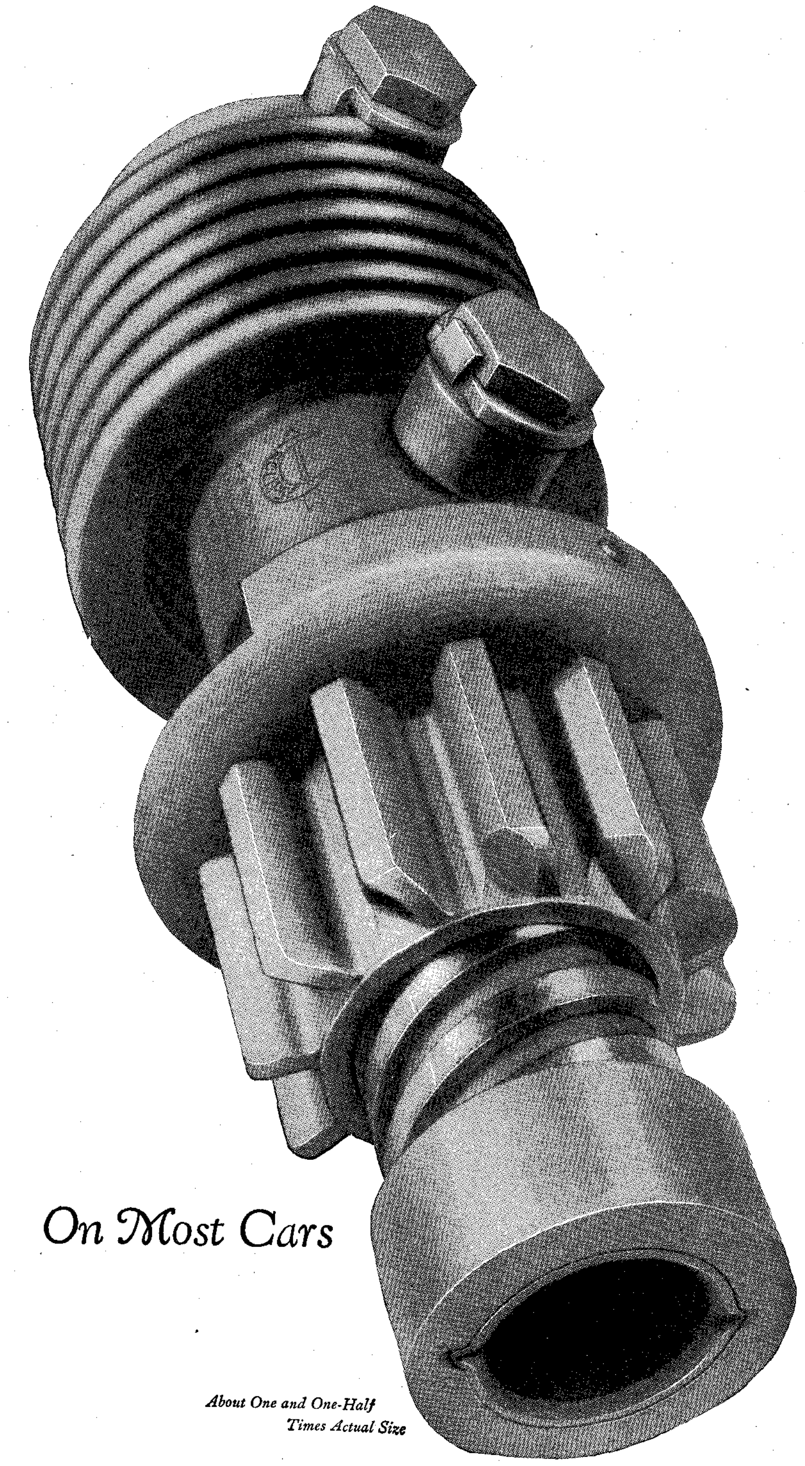

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BANKERS' WORRIES OVER WALL STREET LOANS

THE CONTINUED BULL MARKET in stocks, the increase in brokers' loans and the pouring of corporation funds into the call loan market furnished the only worries at the recent convention of the American Bankers Association at Philadelphia. General business conditions were found favorable—in the words of the retiring President of the Association: "Business has been unevenly expanded, but on the whole, the year 1928 will prove a satisfactory year, and the volume of business will likely be larger than for 1927." Newspaper editors feel that one of the most significant utterances at Philadelphia was that of Congressman Louis T. McFadden, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, who touched on a "live wire" when he spoke of the diversion of funds into speculative channels and suggested that it might become necessary to revise existing laws so as to place the supervision of lending funds to brokers specifically in the hands of the Federal Reserve System. The next day Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, a notable statistical authority, speaking of the stock market, declared that "all the experience of the past points clearly to the conclusion that prices are too high, and must come down." Then, as the New York *World* recalls, "came the Stock Exchange's monthly report on brokers' loans, showing an increase of 462 millions during September, and bringing the total to a record figure of more than five and a half billions. This indicated an increase of 41 per cent. in the volume of speculative credit during the past twelve months, compared with a gain of only 3.5 per cent. in the commercial loans of the Federal Reserve member banks." But the speech of Gov. Roy A. Young of the Federal Reserve Board avoided any sensational reference to the stock market and the credit situation, and merely offered a general warning against tying up too much credit in one particular field. On which *The World* comments:

> Having thus escaped official castigation, the market came back (from a momentary sinking spell) with leaps and bounds. The gloomy stories from the Philadelphia meeting were forgotten, and new reports of autumn business expansion were heralded as the occasion for further advances in prices. All of which goes to show that a bull market has a whole ear only for the good news.

Practically simultaneously with the bankers' convention, the October number of *The Magazine of Business* (Chicago) came out with an article by Vice-President George E. Roberts, of the National City Bank of New York, containing this analysis of the existing credit situation:

> 1. Credit plentiful and cheap was made possible principally by a five-year increase in our gold reserves of approximately $561,000,000.
>
> 2. Credit became less plentiful and more costly as Europe withdrew all of this increase over a period of approximately one year.
>
> 3. Credit became even more costly by the demands of Stock Exchange operators for greater and greater amounts of credit, their willingness to pay practically any price for it, and the willingness of capital to divert itself to this quarter for the greater return available therefrom.
>
> If there is any element in the credit situation that deserves a word of warning or of caution, it is that of the stock market, to which has been diverted so much of the credit available.

Before adjourning, the bankers at Philadelphia adopted a resolution reciting the facts noted by Mr. Roberts, and concluding:

> It is our opinion that the development of the practise of withdrawals from banks by corporations and others for the purpose of making loans on Stock Exchange securities should be limited in some reasonable manner, possibly based upon the maintenance of normal balances which should not be disturbed by those who take part in Stock Exchange loans.
>
> We respectfully suggest that bank depositors who have funds for investment cooperate with their bankers to the end that nothing unsound shall be allowed to develop that might result in the disturbance of the healthy business conditions upon which we must all depend for our comfort and happiness.

Representative McFadden's suggestion about legal restrictions on loaning indicates to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that "the whole question of Federal banking policy raised by security inflation will be opened up in Congress, and that legislation may be passed limiting by some means the authority of the Federal Reserve Board and the regional banks." "The constitutionality of a measure of this sort naturally may be open to doubt, but," remarks the Chicago *Daily News*, "the fact that the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency envisages that remedy for reckless speculation may have a deterrent effect in certain quarters." But the Newark *News* replies to Mr. McFadden that "the Government can not protect every fool that wastes his money."

Noting that "whenever New York banks have tried to cut overspeculation by raising rates and cutting down their own loans, the result has been an enormous inrush of funds from other parts of the country," the New York *Journal of Commerce* admits that the banks can not get these funds "out of the hands of the brokers and their customers without precipitating a general recession which would be worse than disastrous." Nevertheless—

> This does not mean that nothing can be done—very far from it. Something can and must be done. First of all, there should be some definite action on the part of Reserve banks for the purpose of bringing about a readjustment in the quantity of their credit which is going into speculation, as compared with industrial uses. The Reserve banks can and ought to refuse any further speculative drafts upon them. If the general banking public can also, with the aid of Clearing House consultations, or otherwise, bring about a reformation of its own policy with respect to brokers' loans, and refuse any further enlargement, the result will be still more beneficial. Finally, there ought to be some kind of joint action among issue houses which are engaged in bringing out and selling new securities for the purpose of limiting the volume of appeals to the investor which they are willing to sanction. The simple truth of the matter is that the speculative machinery of the country is moving a good deal faster and more actively than the business or industrial machinery. It is absorbing much too large and disproportionate a share of the free funds of the community. Some kind of more effective control of the distribution of loan funds is essential. This is not a matter which has anything to do with a "campaign against speculation," or anything of the sort. The situation would be the same if an undue amount of credit had been embarked in the building industry or in the making of automobiles. It is a plain business and financial problem which ought to be solved, and remedies set at work to bring about a more wholesome and stable condition.

The concern over "loans for others" in financial circles is reflected by this editorial in *The Wall Street Journal:*

> When industrial, railroad and miscellaneous corporations, whose stockholders may be receiving returns of no more than 4 or 4½ per cent. on the market value of their investments, are lending surplus cash in a 9 per cent. call loan market, the financial situation presents something of an anomaly. It is not the primary or indeed the proper function of a manufacturing corporation or a common carrier to accumulate liquid capital in excess of the probable requirements of its business and reasonable reserves; still less is it desirable that such accumulations should be used to take the regulation of the credit markets out of the hands of the banks and Federal Reserve authorities. Yet

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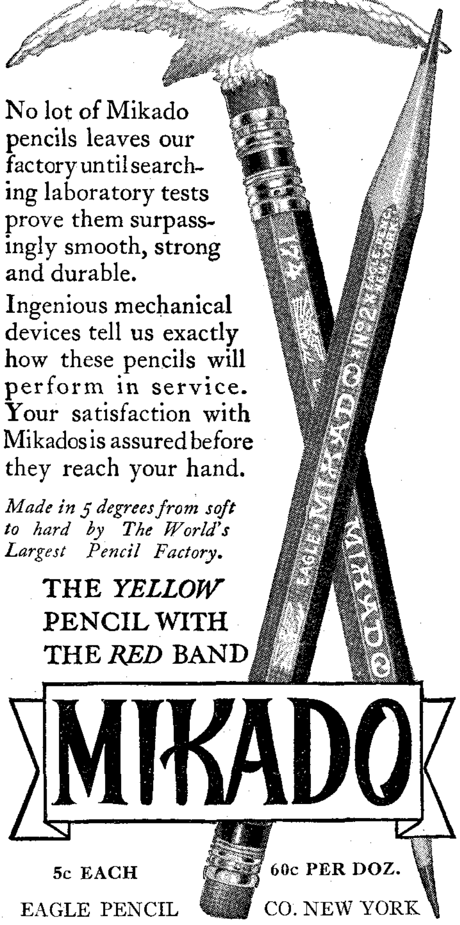

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

collateral loans of the New York City member banks "for account of others" are around two billion, more than twice the similar loans of these institutions for their own account, and exceeding by a third their loans for out-of-town banks.

It must be admitted, of course, that the executive officers of these "others" are reputable men, and that they would not intentionally injure the business or financial situation in general. They have brought their corporations into the banking field through the natural desire to employ temporarily surplus funds at the highest obtainable interest rate for the benefit of their stockholders. Nevertheless, they are human beings, often with personal market commitments; they are not bankers, and are not bound by the same responsibility to protect the money market that bankers almost invariably recognize.

Unforeseen contingencies aside, the participation of non-banking corporations in the call loan market on a huge scale tends to abnormalize the investment market. It is conceivable that high interest rates tempt corporation directors, ambitious to present impressive income and surplus accounts, to withhold profits to which stockholders are fairly entitled. Investors will not buy stocks while the returns thereon are unattractively low, but speculators, studying corporation earnings and cash holdings, and assuming with more or less logic that profits withheld should be written into current prices, proceed to do that. The result is likely to be increasing accumulation of stocks in the hands of those whose ruling motive is to recognize the appropriate moment to "get out."

"WILDCAT" AVIATION STOCKS

THAT "there are wise investments in aviation enterprises," but many more that are perhaps unwise, is remarked by Frank J. Carmody, in an article for the Ullman Feature Service of Washington, D. C. It is not the simplest task to tell the difference, he adds, and so "aviation is the bait being used on the hook of many a high-pressure salesman of low-value stocks, these days." Leaders in commercial aviation are becoming seriously concerned, and "are losing no opportunity to ally themselves with Better Business Bureaus and other agencies in the interest of curbing the wildcatter before he does serious damage to the newly developing transportation industry." As one man is quoted as saying: "aviation does not want to have to undo the curse that follows dishonest promotion and stupid investments in all new and promising fields." Mr. Carmody resumes:

Aviation enterprises have all the characteristics that make them especially good bait for the fake stock promoter. The glamour and romance of man's conquest of the air is a big help. So are those venturesome undertakings of the airman which are recorded on page one of the newspapers.

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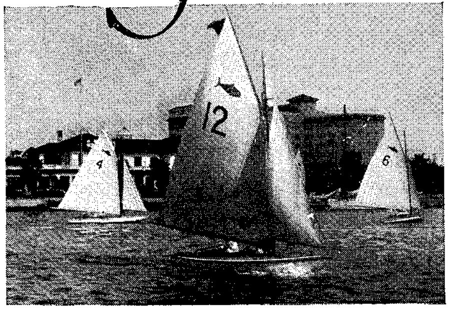

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going to make a lot of money out of aviation." He wants to get in on the ground floor, and his lack of knowledge of the subject makes him an especially fallow field for the cultivation of the high-pressure salesman.

At present, we are reminded, "aviation is in a formative stage, with transitions occurring with amazing rapidity," and "keeping up with the changes is an impossibility even for those within the industry." So, it is asked, what chance has the outsider to follow and comprehend developments? On this point Mr. William MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aeronautics, has said to the National Better Business Bureau:

> Investment in aviation enterprises so far has been highly speculative. In the aircraft field, it is hard to evaluate a manufacturing investment. It does not take much equipment to start an airplane factory, and that is probably why we have twice as many airplane factories as automobile factories in the United States today. Two years ago, 1,186 planes were produced by the entire industry; one or two factories will produce more than that amount this year, and within another year six factories will be exceeding that figure.
>
> At the present time, the airplane factories are operating in a seller's market. Most factories are three to six months behind in orders. This condition is bound to change, and with the end of the seller's market, we will have real price competition. This will have a serious effect on many aircraft investments.
>
> The engine shortage is even more acute than that of planes, because it is much more difficult to make an acceptable engine. For the same reason, investments in proposed engine factories are more speculative.

After quoting Assistant Secretary MacCracken on the manufacturing end of aviation, Mr. Carmody calls attention to one or two points connected with operation and flight-training schools:

> Earnings of present operators are not directly proportionate to investment or to the prospects of quality and quantity of business anticipated by or foreseen for the enterprise. Furthermore, fixt assets are small and limited; that is, there is nothing among them comparable to the right-of-way, the tracks, or the terminals of the railroad.
>
> As to the schools, there undoubtedly is a bright promise for many. Yet, it is significant that of present transport pilots, fourteen of fifteen were trained by the military air services. That will change, no doubt, in the future.

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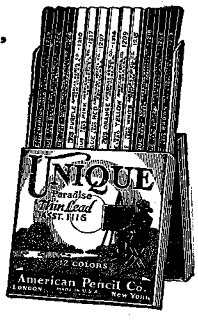

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 5.—The closing session of the Church of England Congress marks the first participation in its discussions of the Nonconformist bodies of England as well as representatives of the Greek Orthodox Church and the German Lutheran Church of Scandinavia, but the speakers hold out no hope of early reunion.

The Russian icebreaker *Krassin* returns to Leningrad from its voyage to rescue members of the *Italia* expedition and others, and receives a rousing welcome.

October 6.—Foreign Minister Angel Gallardo of Argentina announces that it would be dangerous to recognize the Russian Soviet Government while it remains closely linked with the Third International, whose purpose is to destroy society in its present form.

October 7.—Foreign Minister Radaygamio of Peru signs the Kellogg anti-war pact.

October 8.—The Bombay Express is wrecked by a bomb at Manmad, India, and four persons are killed and ten injured.

DOMESTIC

October 3.—The State Department, it is announced, is in possession of Moscow's official admission of the activities of Communist agents among American marines in Nicaragua, among American troops en route to China, and in several strikes in this country.

October 5.—The Goodyear dirigible *Puritan* makes a landing on a building in Washington, D. C.

October 6.—The United States polo team wins the championship of the Americas by defeating the Argentine four in two out of three matches, the score for the last match being 13 to 7.

The twenty-five-week textile strike at New Bedford, Massachusetts, is ended when the strikers accept a compromise agreement under which wages are to be reduced 5 per cent., and the manufacturers are to give the workers thirty days' notice of any proposed general wage cut. The strike was called in protest against an announced 10-per-cent. wage reduction.

October 7.—Five people are killed in a collision of two passenger airplanes at Detroit, two are killed in a crash at Denver, and one is killed in a crash at Cincinnati.

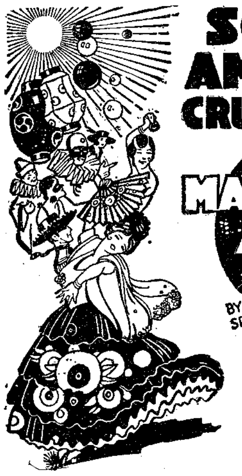
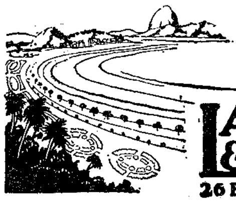
October 8.—Twenty-nine people in New York City are reported to have died in three days of acute alcoholism, eleven of the deaths being directly attributed to wood alcohol.

Twenty convicts die in a fire which destroys the wooden dormitory at the State brick plant at Junction City, Ohio.

Proof of Affection.—"How's your garden coming along, old man?"

"We had it for dinner last night."—*Pathfinder.*

Being Good to Dad.—The family around the corner observed Father's day by letting him wash the car.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

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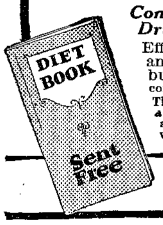

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

accord, accordance.—"E. G. S.," Hendersonville, N. C.—The word *accord* means "unanimous agreement." Therefore, if you say "In *accord* with the advice given in your letter," you mean "in unanimous agreement with."

The word *accordance*, however, is defined as: "The state of being *in accord*; the act of according, agreeing, or granting; agreement; harmony." Therefore, if you say, "In *accordance* with the advice given in your letter," you express the same thought. Best usage prefers the second form.

arborist, dendrologist.—"F. S.," San Francisco, Calif.—An *arborist* is one who cultivates or studies trees. Formerly, he was called a *herbalist*.

The term *dendrology* covers the natural history of trees. A *dendrologist* is one who is expert in the subject. The word is derived from the Greek *dendro-*, tree, + *-logy*, an English suffix from the Greek *logos*, speech, used to denote a science or collection.

Copenhagen, Oneida.—"E. C. P.," Dayton, Ohio.—The pronunciation of the word *Copenhagen* is *ko"pn-hay'gn—o* as in *go: a* as in *hay*. Abroad the third syllable is frequently given the sound of *a* in *art*.

Oneida is correctly pronounced *o-nai'da*—the *ai* as in *aisle*—but the pronunciation *o-nee'da* is occasionally heard. The only pronunciation recorded by the dictionaries is *o-nai'da*.

Cowdray.—"C. C.," Hartford Conn.—The name *Cowdray*, *Cowdrey*, etc., is of Franco-Latin origin, from the Latin *corylus*, a hazel-tree, and French *coudraie*, a dweller at a hazel grove. In northwestern France there are towns of the name of *Coudrai* and *Coudray:* also, in the Department of the Loiret, *Coudroy*. There is a relation between *Cowdray* and *Cowdery*, variously spelled *Cawdry* and *Caudery*, which has been confused with *Cordery*. The latter, however, refers to the French *Corderie*, which name indicates one who dwells at a ropewalk.

The French word *Coudraie* designates a filbert orchard. John de *Coudray* figures in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; William de *Coudraye* in Writs of Parliament; and Peter de *Coudray* in the records of the reigns of Edward I. to Edward III. *Cowdray* Park, situated in the county of Sussex, England, originally belonged to the Bohuns, from whom it passed in the reign of Henry VIII. to the Montagues. Some members of the *Cowdray* family migrated to the United States and live in New York.

Heywood.—"B. H.," New York City.—This is a place-name that has been traced to Middle English *hey* and *woode*, meaning "high wood." It is related to *Haywood*, and both names have been confused with *Hayward*, the hay-keeper or ward—a name that figures in the *Hundred Rolls* (1274), where Adam le *Hayward* is recorded. The duties of the *hayward* were to protect the crops from thieves, to trim the hedges, and to watch over the cattle at pasture.

There is a town of the name of *Heywood*, sometimes spelled *Haywood*, in the old parish of Bury in Lancashire. The estate of *Heywood* was granted to Peter de *Heywood*, who was living in the fourth year of Edward I.'s reign—1276. It was granted to him by Sir Adam de Bury. *Heywood* Hall, the seat of the *Heywood* family, was situated three miles east of Bury in southeastern Lancashire. Early in the 19th century *Heywood* was a small village inhabited by a few hand-weavers until Robert Field built a cotton-mill there, and following this with power-looms, he helped to develop the place. There is another but more modern parish of the same name in West Wiltshire, England. Members of the family migrated to the United States, some settling in New York.

Raby.—"M. H.," Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.—This name is said to be of Scandinavian origin—from old Norse *ra*, a roe + *byr*, place. It is listed among the place-names in the books of surnames of the British Isles. Spelled *Rabie*, a Cheshire *Raby* is found in *Domesday Book*. In western Cheshire there is a parish and village so named lying northeast of Neston. There is another parish, in Staindorp in South Durham, where *Raby* Castle, one of the finest and most perfect castles in the north of England, stands on a gentle slope in the midst of a park of 940 acres. According to legend, the castle is said to stand on a spot where there once stood a mansion given by the Danish king Canute to the monastery of Durham. This mansion stood until the 11th century, when it was built into a part of the castle.

rout, route.—"H. C. H.," New York City.—The word *rout* is pronounced to rime with "out," while the word *route* is pronounced to rime with "root," or colloquially to rime with "out." The pronunciation that rimes with "out" for the verb and noun, "to send as passengers, goods, etc., by a certain road or way, or the road or way itself," is colloquial, and for that reason noted by the dictionaries. *Route* is variously pronounced in the United States, the standard differing according to the locality where it is used.

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Enough to Displisa.—
There was a young lady of Pisa,
Whose lover attempted to squisa,
But she lost all her charm,
When he said with alarm,
"My goodness, how knobby your knisa!"
—*London Bystander.*

Opportunist.—Gentleman who picked up lady on corner Courtney drive and Highland Avenue Sunday morning, please return umbrella to 1307 N. Highland.—*Ad in the Atlanta Constitution.*

Fairy Aviation.—
Story of the Flight of the
Bremen in a Nutshell
—*Halifax paper.*

Why Dempsey Fell.—Q.—Is Jack Dempsey older than Gene Tunney?

A.—Dempsey was born June 24, 1926. Tunney was born May 25, 1898. — *Pittsburgh Press.*

Rooted Objection. — Mistress—"You must exercise a little will power with him, nurse."

Nurse—"I do try to, mum, but you don't know his won't power."—*London Mail.*

Gold Strike.—"Have you heard that our friend Meyer has become rich at a single stroke?"

"No. How did it happen?"

"His rich uncle had a stroke."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung* (*Cologne*).

Sole of Her Foot.—First Doc—"You look worried."

Second Ditto—"I am. I have a very puzzling case. A flapper wants to be vaccinated and insists I vaccinate her where it won't show."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We Wouldn't Touch It.—In the *Bulletin* libel suit, ex-Chief of Police Patterson swore he never drank mfowg kowfawof. — *Edmonton* (*Alberta, Can.*) *paper.*

Anything to Oblige.—Man wants work. Married or single. Phone 185R1.—*Colorado paper.*

Business Reverse.—A darky was making an appeal to a gentleman for a donation. The gentleman, knowing him somewhat, said: "Why, Sam, you don't mean to tell me you've taken up begging?"

Sam—"Yessah, boss; Ah ain't got no other way to get along."

"Why you told me once that you had a business."

"Yessah, Ah-all did have a business—a one-hand laundry, but Ah done lost my business."

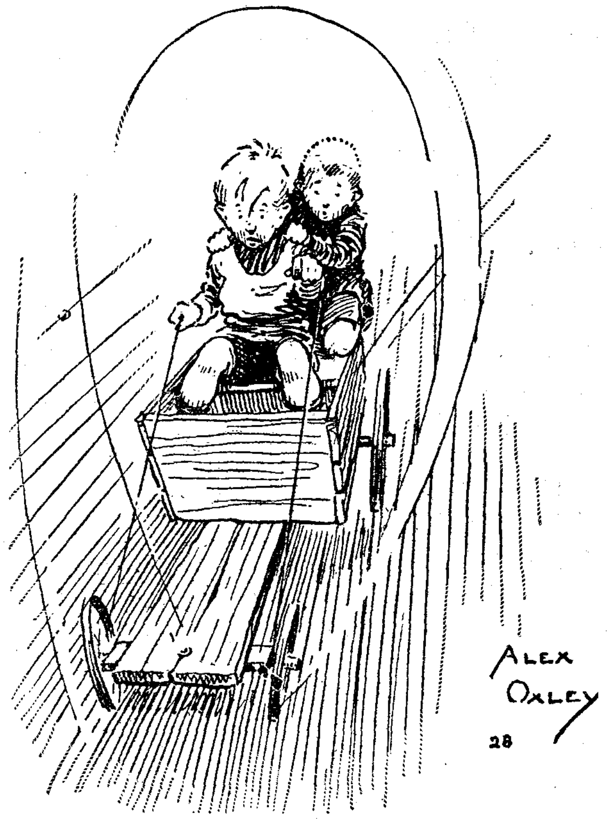
"How did you come to lose it, Sam?"

"Well, suh, de way it was, she just up and divo'ced me."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Warming Up.—
HIRED MAN HELD OVER
FATAL FIRE NEAR TISDALE
—*Winnipeg paper.*

Wrong Brand.—The gob was worrying. "Tell me about it," said his pal. "Get it off your chest."

"I wish I could," groaned the gob. "I've got 'Marguerite' tattooed there and the girl I'm engaged to marry is named 'Helen.'"—*Boston Transcript.*



Pilot: "It's a good job you kissed yer muvver 'fore you came out, Nick."

Passenger: "Why?"

Pilot: "Cos I can't stop it."

—*Everybody's Weekly* (London).

Beats Babe Ruth.—
TRAIN HITS AUTO
ACROSS THE RIVER
—*Beacon* (*N. Y.*) *paper.*

It's Much the Same.—"By this time you ought to know a great deal about politics."

"I ought to," answered Senator Sorghum. "But I have a friend who has played poker for nearly fifty years and is no more certain about a one-card draw than he was when he first started."—*Washington Star.*

Homeric Scrap.—Down in Arkansas a man was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill. The State produced as evidence the weapons used, a rail, a gun, saw, and rifle. The defendant's counsel exhibited as the other man's weapons a scythe blade, pitchfork, pistol, dog, razor, and hoe. After being out several hours the jury gave this verdict: "We, the jury, would have given a dollar to see the fight."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Dunning Her Dad.—Father—"Young man, I understand you have made advances to my daughter."

Young Man—"Yes. I wasn't going to say anything about it, but since you have mentioned it, I wish you could get her to pay me back."— *United Churchman.*

John in Wonderland.—Young Coolidge came to work in a blue suit, blue shirt and tie, and the chief clerk in Mr. Droege's office. His first duties will be of a gray hat. He reported at once to routine nature.—*Santa Barbara* (*Cal.*) *paper.*

Eveless Eden.—POSITION as house-keeper in city or country where there is no other woman.—*Great Falls* (*Mont.*) *paper.*

All Is Not Lost.—The fire which destroyed our tannery does not interfere with our still doing business as usual.—*Ad in the Vancouver Star.*

Call the Cops.—Burglars in the American Legion drum corps will rehearse at the Cline garage at 7:30 o'clock this evening.—*Ohio paper.*

Beauty First.—The dancers were panic-stricken and women creamed and fainted as the dancers fought to reach the exits.—*Beaver* (*Pa.*) *paper.*

Brilliant Career. — "My mother will be surprized when she gets my letter. 'August' she used to say,' you are so stupid that you will never get a job,' and in the last month I have had six!" — *Nagels Lustige Welt* (*Berlin*).

No Judas Kisses.—At the Jefferson you are served with friendly, smiling courtesy, a genuine interest in your satisfaction and well-being without any annoying pomp or fictitious affection.—*Cafeteria ad in a Missouri paper.*

Dangerous Age.—Wanted—Girl not over forty-five.—*San Diego paper.*

Topsy-Turvy Hollywood. — Hollywood has more Spanish homes than Spain, more Greek gods than Greece, more sheiks than Arabia, more Bohemians than Bohemia, more whiskers than Russia, and more bull than Bulgaria. It is the one place in which one can see Judas Iscariot, Napoleon, and a Chicago gangster going to work in the same flivver; where Cleopatra sits on a papier-mâché rock, bums a Camel from Nancy Sykes, and eats chili and beans at the hot doggery with Abraham Lincoln; where George Washington is told how he should dress by an ex-second-hand clothing dealer, told how to conduct affairs at Valley Forge by an ex-taxi driver, and takes his pay check from an ex-pawnbroker.—*Los Angeles Times.*